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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

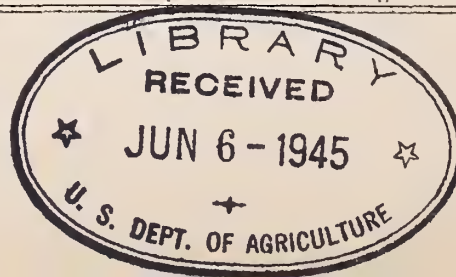
UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1939	1939 Percent of 1938
	Average 1928-37	1938		
Corn, all.....	99,798	91,792	90,734	98.8
Wheat, all.....	55,804	70,221	55,000	78.3
Winter.....	38,160	49,711	38,572	77.6
All spring.....	17,645	20,510	16,428	80.1
Durum.....	3,355	3,545	3,095	87.3
Other spring.....	14,290	16,965	13,333	78.6
Oats.....	37,452	35,477	33,574	94.6
Barley.....	11,017	10,513	12,546	119.3
Rye.....	3,179	3,979	4,100	103.0
Flaxseed.....	2,035	954	2,034	213.2
Rice.....	913	1,068	1,042	97.6
Cotton.....	36,801	25,018	24,943	99.7
Hay, all tame.....	55,517	56,309	57,801	102.6
Hay, wild.....	12,154	11,774	11,386	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy ²	23,981	21,320	21,516	100.9
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,442	13,462	13,551	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,740	1,671	1,562	93.5
Soybeans ³	4,246	6,858	8,119	118.4
Cowpeas ³	2,339	3,057	2,651	86.7
Peanuts ³	1,820	2,160	2,339	108.3
Velvetbeans ³	100	129	123	95.3
Potatoes.....	3,343	3,020	3,074	101.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	835	883	887	100.5
Tobacco.....	1,700	1,603	1,802	112.5
Sorgo for sirup.....	214	190	195	102.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	213	294	262	89.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	130	137	140	102.2
Sugar beets.....	763	930	937	100.8
Hops.....	28	32	31	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.)....	326,127	320,700	307,763	96.0

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1928-37		1938		1939	
	Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels	Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels	Percent ⁴	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain.....	18.7	376,299	27.4	642,922	36.8	836,921
Oats.....	13.9	146,171	16.9	196,065	17.5	184,877
Wheat (old crop).....	7.0	51,212	6.8	59,113	9.8	90,838

- ¹ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
³ Grown alone for all purposes.
⁴ Percent of previous year's crop.



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1939
(Continued)

UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated July 1, 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated June 1, 1939	July 1, 1939
Corn, all.....bu.	23.0	27.7	28.3	2,309,674	2,542,238	-----	2,570,795
Wheat, all....."	13.4	13.3	13.0	752,952	930,801	-----	716,655
Winter....."	14.5	13.8	13.9	560,160	686,637	523,431	537,767
All spring....."	10.6	11.9	10.9	192,792	244,164	-----	178,888
Durum....."	9.4	11.4	10.0	35,076	40,445	-----	30,890
Other spring....."	10.9	12.0	11.1	157,716	203,719	-----	147,998
Oats....."	27.7	29.7	26.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	-----	872,823
Barley....."	20.7	24.0	19.6	233,021	252,139	-----	245,886
Rye....."	11.1	13.8	10.1	36,330	55,039	34,628	41,486
Flaxseed....."	5.9	8.6	7.6	11,943	8,171	-----	15,398
Rice....."	47.5	49.0	48.3	43,387	52,303	-----	50,278
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.43	1.26	68,765	80,299	-----	72,794
Hay, wild....."	.76	.89	.78	9,414	10,444	-----	8,856
Hay, clover and timothy ¹"	1.10	1.30	1.11	26,577	27,754	-----	23,807
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.14	1.96	24,097	28,858	-----	26,561
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	² 731	² 914	² 762	12,638	15,268	-----	11,897
Potatoes.....bu.	111.4	123.1	119.1	372,258	371,617	-----	366,074
Sweetpotatoes....."	85.2	86.8	89.0	70,690	76,647	-----	78,933
Tobacco.....lb.	803	860	918	1,360,400	1,378,534	-----	1,654,622
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	-----	5,779
Sugar beets....."	11.1	12.5	10.8	8,486	11,614	-----	10,162
Hops.....lb.	1,198	1,119	1,267	³ 34,079	³ 35,261	-----	39,534
Condition July 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples ⁴	57	52	64	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peaches, total crop "	59	60	69	³ 54,151	³ 51,945	61,863	61,673
Pears, total crop.... "	59	65	63	³ 25,444	³ 32,473	30,024	30,763
Grapes ⁵ton	79	83	85	³ 2,215	2,704	-----	2,605
Pasture.....	73	86	78	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts.....	73	77	73	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.² Pounds.³ Includes some quantities not harvested.⁴ Condition on July 1 in States having commercial production.⁵ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

Haw Wallace

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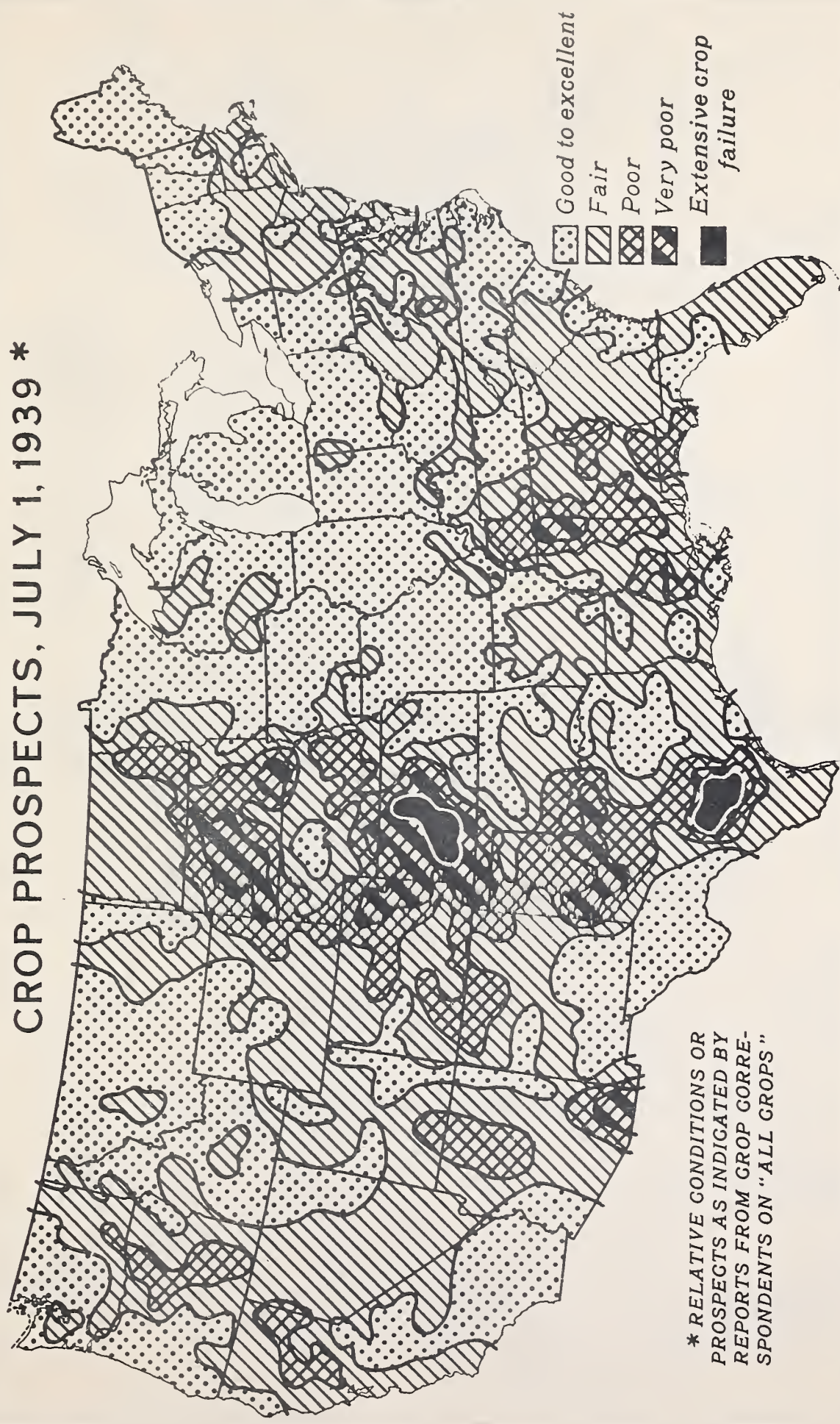
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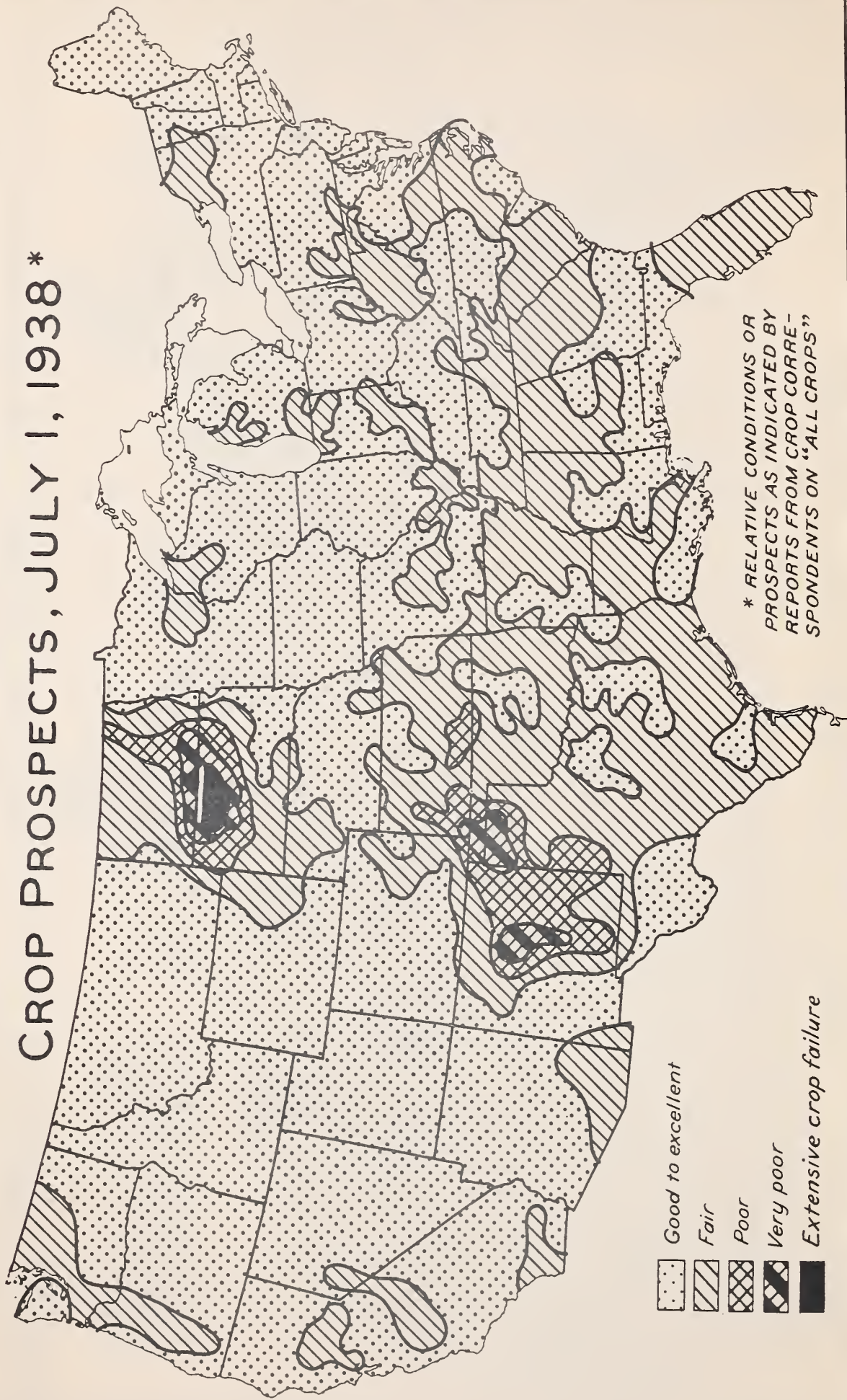
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1939 *



* RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

- Good to excellent
- Fair
- Poor
- Very poor
- Extensive crop failure

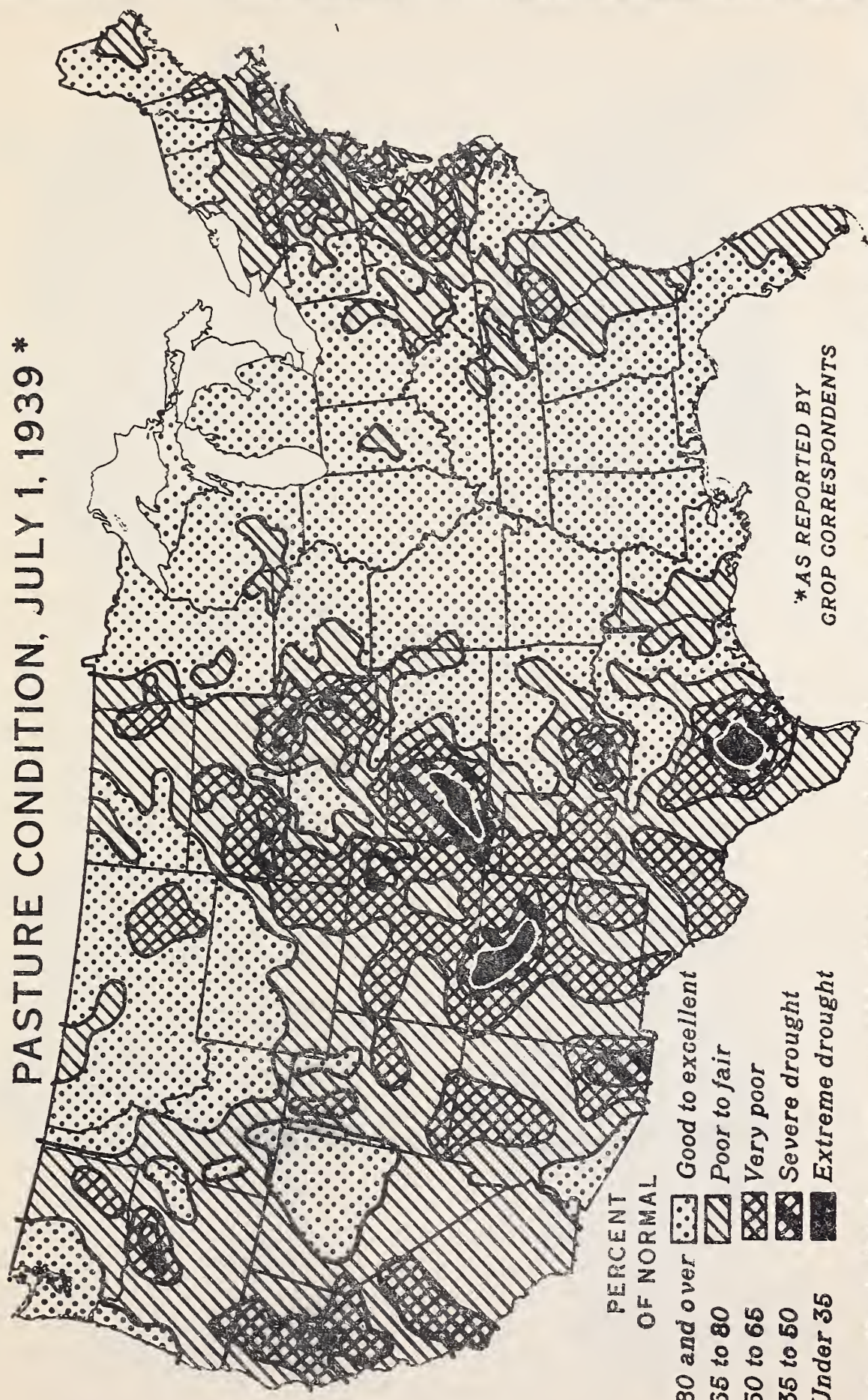
CROP PROSPECTS, JULY 1, 1938*



- Good to excellent
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- Poor
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* RELATIVE CONDITIONS OR PROSPECTS AS INDICATED BY REPORTS FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS ON "ALL CROPS"

PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1939 *



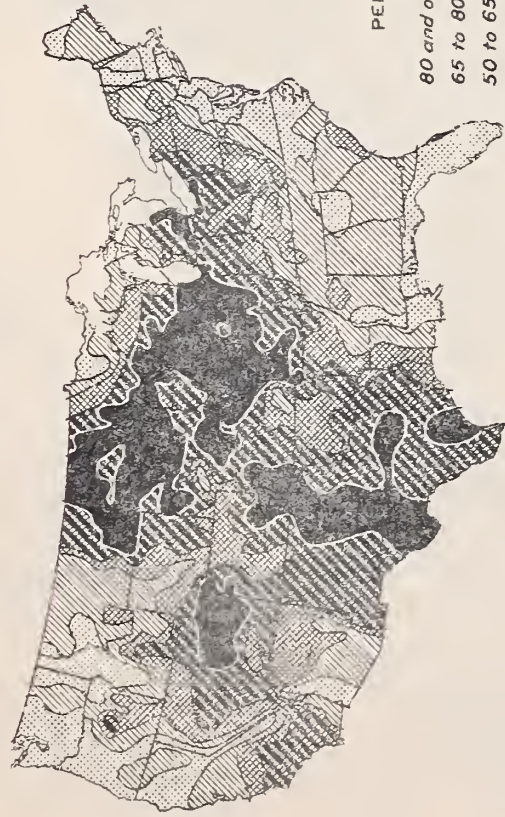
PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over [diagonal lines] Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 [cross-hatch] Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 [dots] Very poor
- 35 to 50 [horizontal lines] Severe drought
- Under 35 [solid black] Extreme drought

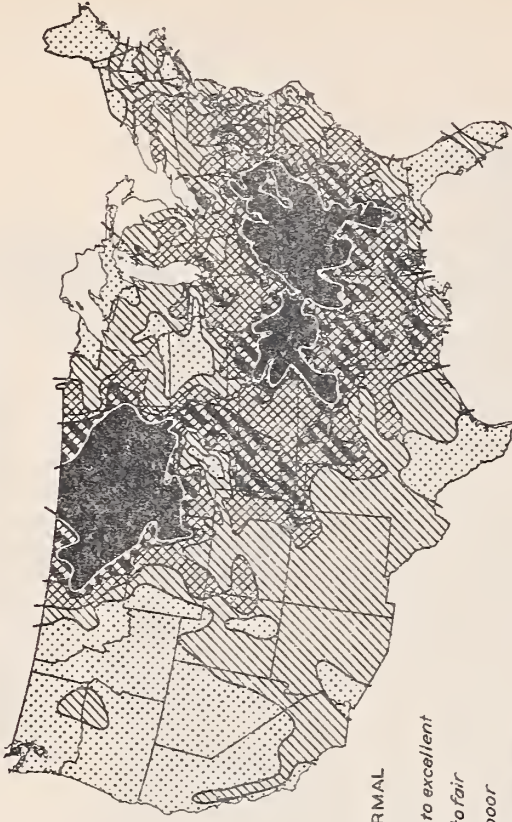
*AS REPORTED BY
GROP CORRESPONDENTS

PASTURE CONDITION *

JULY 1, 1934



JULY 1, 1936

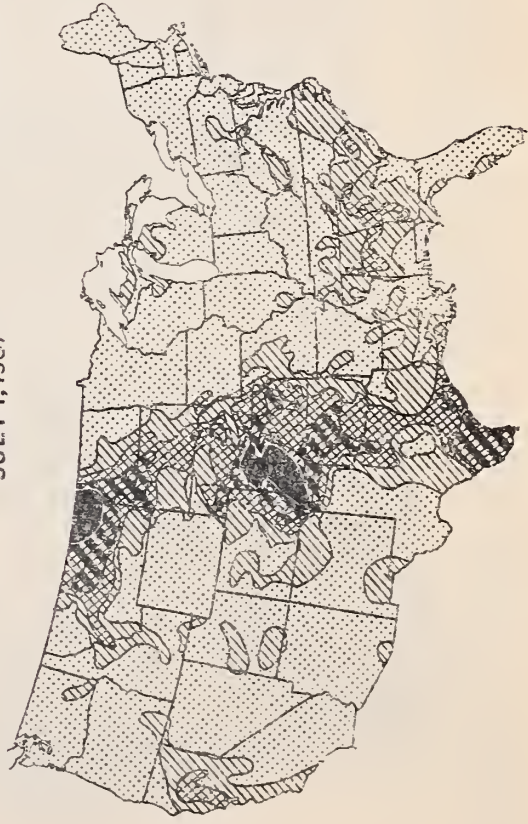


PERCENT OF NORMAL

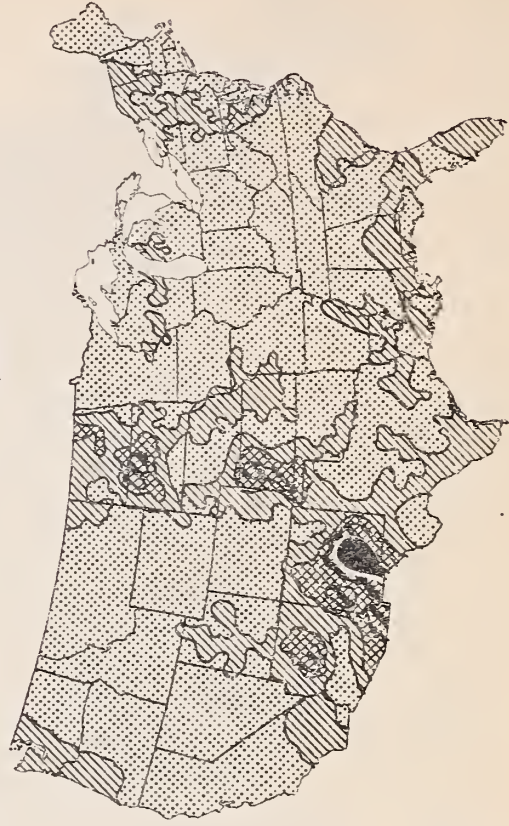
- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JULY 1, 1937



JULY 1, 1938



CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1939.

Crop prospects improved markedly during June, reflecting the marked changes in weather conditions. During the month more than normal rainfall and more seasonal temperatures over most of the huge area that was feeling the pinch of acute drought conditions in the latter part of May materially changed the situation. The improvement in crop prospects was particularly rapid in the North Central States and in West Virginia, Montana, Oklahoma, and parts of Texas. In part of the area affected by the dry spring the rains came too late to permit full recovery of early crops and the acreage of crops lost from all causes in the United States is expected to be about 15 million acres. This is a rather large total compared with usual losses prior to the recent period of dry years. Due primarily to drought, the United States average yields of wheat, oats, barley, and rye and probably the yields of tame and wild hay are each expected to be below the average yield per acre during the 1928-37 period which includes the severe drought years. These crops together cover more than half of the total crop acreage in the United States. Prospects for late crops are very much better. At the present time growing conditions appear favorable over most of the country except that there are some excessively wet areas in the central South and rain is badly needed for late non-irrigated crops in a large southwestern area that extends northward through Colorado into southern Wyoming and eastward into southern Texas and western Kansas, in which area also a shortage of irrigation water may occur.

Considering all crops, aggregate production is now expected to be close to what was the usual level prior to recent droughts. The aggregate acreage for harvest will probably be about 6 percent below the predrought average, but this seems likely to be offset by better than average yields per acre. There is, however, no present indication that aggregate crop production will approach the bumper production of 1937 or even equal production in 1938, for in both of these years the crop acreage harvested was about 3 percent larger than it is expected to be this year and yield prospects at this season were better than they are now in the great majority of States.

The 1939 wheat crop of 716,655,000 bushels is much smaller than last year's big crop, and is 5 percent below average. Winter wheat production is about 4 percent below average, durum about 12 percent, and other spring wheat about 7 percent. There was a noticeable improvement during June in spring wheat prospects in the Northern Great Plains States and in the Pacific Northwest. Winter wheat yields exceeded expectations also in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois.

The 1939 corn crop, planted on a slightly reduced acreage, is expected to be about 1 percent larger than in 1938. Growing conditions during June have been particularly favorable for this crop, and indicated yields are above average in most States, particularly in the heart of the Corn Belt from Ohio to Iowa and Missouri. Contributing to the relatively high prospective yields is the large acreage planted to corn hybrids. The oats crop, however, will be unusually small due to low acreage and low yield. The acreage of barley is unusually large, but the yield is below average. The acreage of grain sorghum was expected to be large, but both the acreage and the prospective yield are now uncertain because of the dry weather in the Southwest. Considering all feed grains together, the supply available on farms in the current 12-month period seems likely to be about 2 percent above the supply last year, for the record holdings of old grain on the farms on July 1 more than offset the nominal decrease in production indicated by current estimates. Numbers of grain-consuming animals however are increasing very rapidly. During 1939 the increases are expected to increase normal feed requirements between 7 and 8 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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July 10, 1939

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With feed supplies as large as is now indicated such an increase in livestock would only partially restore a normal balance of feed supplies to livestock numbers. Last season the feed grain supply per unit of livestock was about 13 percent above the predrought average. This year it now seems likely to be about 7 percent above that average.

A comparison of the prospective supply of hay with prospective requirements shows a somewhat similar situation. The net increase in hay consuming animals during 1939 is expected to be about 1 percent, while hay production is expected to be about 10 percent below the heavy crop of last year and not greatly different from the 10-year average. The carryover last May was the largest since 1921. With production as now indicated, the total supply of hay per unit of livestock would be about 3 percent above the predrought average, whereas last season it was 10 percent above average and larger than in any of the previous 20 years except 1927.

The condition of pastures, which usually declines from June 1 to July 1, made an unusual improvement during June. On July 1 the condition was about 5 points above both the June 1 and the 10-year July 1 condition. It was, however, 6 points lower than the condition on July 1, 1938. Improvement in pastures during June occurred in nearly all States, except a group extending from Virginia to Massachusetts, and another group extending from Colorado and New Mexico westward to the Pacific Ocean. The condition of western ranges improved only slightly during June and on July 1 was below the 10-year average. Very unfavorable developments in the southwestern area largely offset the improvement in the Great Plains area.

Several of the more important food crops, including rice, beans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and sugarcane, show prospects for good yields per acre this year. Rice production is estimated at about 50 million bushels compared with 52 million last year but both the acreage and yield are expected to be above average. Dry beans were planted on a rather small acreage and some of the acreage in the Southwest is expected to fail, but elsewhere yield prospects are rather favorable and production, estimated at a little under 11,900,000 bags, is expected to be less than a million bags below average, although more than 3 million below the very heavy production of 1938 and 1937. Preliminary indications on potatoes are for a fairly good yield on an acreage about 2 percent above the low acreage of last year, indicating about average production. Sweetpotato growers apparently held to the rather large acreage planted last year and at present expect a fully average yield per acre. The indicated production is 10 percent above average. Sugar beets are growing on one of the largest acreages in recent years and production is expected to exceed 10 million tons, a production that has been exceeded only twice.

Tobacco has had a particularly good start. The acreage is the largest since 1931 and both the yield per acre and total production now seems likely to top previous high records.

Excluding fields of legumes interplanted with corn, the acreage planted to soybeans is estimated to exceed 8 million acres and that planted to peanuts at substantially more than 2 million acres, both record high figures. The acreage in cowpeas, however, is about 13 percent below last year.

The acreage of flaxseed, which gave an unusually good yield on a small acreage last year has been more than doubled and a number of new States report small acreages. Prospects so far are rather favorable.

Milk production on July 1 appears to have been about 2 percent higher than a year ago and above previous high records for that season for dairy herds are being gradually increased and production per cow was reported slightly above the very high July 1 average of a year ago.

Reports on farm poultry flocks indicate that daily egg production per flock on July 1 was about 2 percent higher than at the same time last year. There appears to have been about 4 percent more hens in laying flocks, but the proportion of the hens laying, while high, was slightly below last year's record level for July 1. The number of young chickens remaining on the farms on July 1 appears to be hardly 3 percent larger than a year ago and the number of hens and pullets in laying flocks next fall is not expected to exceed the number last fall by more than perhaps 2 percent unless prices of eggs or grain become more favorable for egg production. The big change in poultry this year appears to be in turkeys. The July reports of crop correspondents on the number of turkey poults on their farms appear to indicate a substantial increase in all groups of States, and the increase in the number of turkeys being raised in the country as a whole is tentatively estimated at 30 percent. The increase in production will depend in part on the weights at which the birds are marketed. A 30 percent increase in the pounds of turkeys produced added to a 3 percent increase in chicken production would mean a 7 percent increase in the production of the two combined.

Fruit crops in nearly all sections of the country continued to make good progress during June and the present outlook is for a larger-than-average supply of fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season. Prospective grape production is well above average and apples in most commercial areas continue to develop rather favorably. The supply of oranges for this summer's market is considerably smaller than last year. Condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1939 is below average but due to increased acreages production for the marketing season beginning in the fall of 1939 should be well above the 10-year (1928-37) average but not so large as the production of 1938-39.

An average production of commercial truck crops is expected in States which supply the markets during July. This production, however, is 5 percent smaller than the production of a year ago. Snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, eggplant, lettuce, onions, spinach, and watermelons will be available in smaller quantities, while on the other hand there will probably be larger supplies of lima beans, celery, cucumbers, green peas, and green peppers moving to market than there were a year ago. Very little change from last year is noted in tomatoes.

The decrease below 1938 in production is the result of adverse weather conditions in many areas. The acreage from which this production is coming, is about 4 percent larger than the acreage of a year ago but growing conditions indicate that yields per acre will average somewhat below those of a year ago.

Total plantings of late domestic cabbage, cantaloups, cauliflower, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, and watermelons which will begin to be harvested during August, are about the same as last year's harvested acreage and 15 percent larger than average. The acreages of cucumbers, onions, watermelons, and late tomatoes have been increased over 1938. Decreases are reported in the acreage of late domestic cabbage, cantaloups, cauliflower, and intermediate tomatoes in New Jersey.

CORN: The indicated production of corn on July 1, 1939 is 2,570,795,000 bushels, compared with 2,542,238,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 2,309,674,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The average yield of corn based upon condition is 28.3 bushels per acre, which compares with 27.7 bushels in 1938 and 23.0 bushels for the 10-year (1928-37) average yield per acre. Progress of the crop has been rapid throughout the principal corn areas as soil moisture conditions through the month of June were more favorable than during the planting and early growing months. Prospective yields per acre are above average everywhere except in New England, and in a few Southern and Western States. Yields are especially promising in the heart of the Corn Belt.

An important factor pointing to relatively high yields per acre of corn in 1939 is the large percentage of the acreage planted with seed of corn hybrids. For the 12 North Central States and Kentucky as a group, over 43 percent of this year's acreage appears to have been planted to corn hybrids in comparison with about 30 percent in 1938. Apparently about 24,000,000 acres were planted to corn hybrids in 1939 in comparison with something less than 17,000,000 acres in 1938. The proportion of the total corn acreage planted to hybrids varies from about three-fourths in Iowa, two-thirds in Illinois, three-fifths in Ohio and Indiana, and nearly one-half in Minnesota and Wisconsin, down to only about 5 percent in North Dakota and Kentucky.

Yields per acre of corn hybrids, as indicated by field tests during recent years, exceed the yields from open-pollinated corn in most cases. A preponderance of the experimental evidence indicates yields from 10 to 15 percent higher than open-pollinated corn, the advantage appearing to be somewhat more in dry years than in years of ample rainfall.

The acreage of corn for harvest is estimated to be 90,734,000 acres, a decrease of 1.2 percent from the 91,792,000 acres harvested in 1938. The five eastern Corn Belt States cut their corn acreage 3.5 percent, with quite uniform changes by States. A reduction of less than 1 percent is indicated in the western Corn Belt, where downward shifts took place in Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Nebraska and increases were made in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Kansas. The reduction in the North Atlantic group was 1.3 percent and in the South Atlantic group 1.5 percent. The Western States decreased their acreage 13.6 percent, mostly in Colorado. The total acreage planted to corn in the United States this year was 1.2 percent less than in 1938, and the indicated abandonment this year is only about 1 percent.

Stocks of old corn on farms on July 1, 1939 are 836,921,000 bushels compared with 642,922,000 bushels on hand July 1, 1938, and 376,299,000 bushels, the 1928-37 average for that date.

WHEAT: Conditions on July 1 indicate a United States total wheat crop of 716,655,000 bushels in 1939 compared with the relatively large crop of 930,801,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 752,952,000 bushels.

The indicated production of winter wheat is 537,767,000 bushels compared with 686,637,000 bushels produced last year and the average of 560,160,000 bushels. The present indicated production represents an increase of about 14,000,000 bushels over prospects of a month ago. Preliminary threshing returns indicate that the crop is turning out better than expected in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois. Cool, cloudy weather during June with frequent light showers was also favorable in the Northwest, where drought conditions had developed earlier, and prospects in this area improved quite generally. Indicated yields range from 1/2 bushel per acre higher than a month ago in Kansas and Illinois to 2.0 bushels higher in Oklahoma and Oregon.

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Frequent rains delayed wheat harvesting in northern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, where some loss through lodging, flood and shattering is reported, and in much of the eastern Corn Belt. However, conditions have been generally favorable for harvesting since July 1. Final yields were slightly lower than expected in Texas, where harvesting was about completed and in the Western Plains area, including the States of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, where drought conditions continue. Some stem rust has been found in parts of the hard red winter wheat area, but generally made its appearance too late to be a factor in reducing yields except in late fields. The quality of the crop being harvested is generally good.

The acreage of winter wheat harvested or to be harvested is now estimated at 38,572,000 acres, which compares with 49,711,000 acres harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 38,160,000 acres.

All spring wheat production (including durum) is estimated at 178,888,000 bushels for 1939 compared with 244,164,000 bushels harvested on a 20 percent larger acreage in 1938. The 10-year (1928-37) average production is 192,792,000 bushels. Although conditions improved materially during June with relatively cool weather generally and ample rainfall over most of the important spring wheat area of the Northern Plains, prospective yields per acre are still somewhat below average in all of the important producing States except North Dakota and Montana. Stands are somewhat thin in much of the Northern Plains area and straw is short, but heads appear to be filling well. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers and continue to be a menacing threat in parts of Nebraska, the Dakotas and Montana, although they have not caused heavy damage to July 1 except in local areas. Weeds will be a problem in many Dakota fields this year. Traces of stem rust have appeared on susceptible varieties in the Northern Plains areas. However, a large proportion of the acreage in the areas affected have been seeded to Thatcher and other rust-resistant varieties.

Durum wheat production in 1939 is estimated at 30,890,000 bushels compared with 40,445,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year average of 35,076,000 bushels. Yields are expected to be above average although average yields, by States, are 1 to 3 bushels below last year. About 82 percent of the prospective production is in North Dakota.

The 1939 acreage of all spring wheat for harvest is estimated at 16,428,000 acres compared with 20,510,000 acres harvested in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 17,645,000 acres. This is made up of 3,095,000 acres of durum wheat and 13,333,000 acres of other spring. The acreage planted to all spring wheat this spring was 18,422,000 acres, which is about 1,100,000 acres less than reported intentions in March. The acreage planted in 1938 was 23,515,000 acres and the 10-year (1928-37) average, 22,393,000 acres. July 1 conditions indicate a probable loss of acreage of about 11 percent, which is slightly less than the 1938 abandonment and about one-half the 10-year average.

Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1 are estimated at 90,838,000 bushels compared with 59,113,000 bushels on July 1, 1938 and the 10-year average of 51,212,000 bushels. The July 1 wheat stocks this year were the second largest on record for that date, being exceeded only by the 93,769,000 bushels on farms on July 1, 1932. A relatively large proportion of the crop was still on farms in the Northern Great Plains States and in Idaho. However, the disappearance of wheat from farms since April 1 has been unusually high.

OATS: The 1939 oats production as indicated on July 1 is 872,823,000 bushels. This would be about 17 percent below either the 1938 crop of 1,053,839,000 bushels, or the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 1,049,300,000 bushels. Following the favorable June growing conditions, yield prospects on July 1 showed improvement, especially in the Dakotas and Minnesota where the crop on June 1 was at a stage of development at which it could respond to improved conditions. In Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, oats were too far advanced to respond to the late May and early June rains. In this area stands are thin and the straw is so short in many fields that harvesting even with the combine is difficult. Damage by the spring drought was intensified by chinch bug injury in Iowa and Missouri and grasshopper damage in Kansas and Nebraska. Grasshoppers are also injuring the crop in South Dakota and threaten it in North Dakota and Montana. Based on July 1 conditions, the 1939 yield per harvested acre is estimated at 26.0 bushels compared with 29.7 bushels last year and the average of 27.7 bushels.

Due to low yield prospects over much of the Corn Belt, a large acreage of oats has been pastured or cut for hay. Prospective abandonment on July 1 was estimated at about 5 percent as compared with 3 percent in 1938 and the average of 6 percent. The heaviest acreage loss centered in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado, where the May drought and insect damage were most severe. The acreage of oats for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 33,574,000 acres. This is about 5 percent below the 1938 harvested acreage of 35,477,000 acres and 10 percent smaller than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 37,452,000 acres. With the exception of the drought years of 1934 and 1936 the acreage of oats remaining for harvest this year is the smallest since 1905 when 33,426,000 acres were harvested. In the Corn Belt, where approximately three-fourths of the oats acreage is being grown this year, there is a reduction of about 8 percent from last year. All other sections of the country show increases ranging from 2 percent in the South Central States to 11 percent in the Western Division.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1, 1939 were estimated at 184,877,000 bushels. This compares with 196,065,000 bushels on July 1, 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average farm stocks of 146,171,000 bushels.

BARLEY: A barley crop of 245,886,000 bushels in 1939 is indicated by July 1 conditions. This production would be about 2 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 252,139,000 bushels but about 6 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 233,021,000 bushels. For the country as a whole, yield per acre prospects were improved by favorable growing conditions in June but some States continue to show the effects of the May drought. Barley was too far advanced in Kansas and Nebraska to respond to favorable June conditions and the crop is heading on short straw. Grasshoppers are also causing considerable damage in this area as well as in much of the Plains area to the South. In the Dakotas, Montana and the Pacific Northwest where the crop is later, yield prospects show marked improvement over those of June 1.

Conditions on July 1 indicated a barley yield of 19.6 bushels per acre as compared with the 24.0 bushel yield of 1938 and the 10-year average of 20.7 bushels. Harvesting of winter-type barley is practically complete with yields better than expected.

A larger acreage of barley was seeded than was planned at the beginning of the season with the result that seedings this year were the largest on record. July 1 conditions indicated a prospective acreage abandonment of 13 percent compared with an acreage loss of only 7 percent last year and the 10-year average of about 14 percent. The acreage of barley remaining for harvest as grain in 1939 is estimated at 12,546,000 acres.

This is an increase of 19 percent over the 10,513,000 acres harvested in 1938 and is 14 percent larger than the 10-year average of 11,017,000 acres. The acreage for harvest this year is the largest since 1932 when 15,178,000 acres were harvested and is only 7 percent below the record high acreage of 13,526,000 in 1929. While practically every State reports a larger acreage than last year, the increases are most outstanding in the sections where winter wheat acreage had been sharply reduced. For the South Atlantic and South Central groups, the Pacific Northwest and Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, the 1939 barley acreage remaining for harvest is the largest on record. Winter barley is becoming of increasing importance in the States immediately south and east of the Corn Belt and appears to be displacing oats in the southern part of the Corn Belt.

RYE: July 1 conditions indicate a 1939 rye crop of 41,486,000 bushels, a sharp increase of nearly 7,000,000 bushels over prospects of a month ago. This July indication compares with 55,039,000 bushels produced in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 36,330,000 bushels. The principal increase in prospects occurred in the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota where drought conditions prevailed during April and nearly all of May. Very favorable June weather conditions have resulted in much less abandonment than appeared probable a month ago. Also, prospective yields per acre have improved in most areas, but are still about 9 percent below average for the country as a whole. The crop in Minnesota is expected to yield about average but stands are generally thin in Nebraska and the Dakotas.

The acreage of rye for harvest as grain in 1939 is estimated at 4,100,000 acres. This is an increase of 3 percent over the 3,979,000 acres harvested in 1938 and is the second largest acreage for harvest since 1923. Serious drought conditions in April through mid-May in several important North Central States resulted in complete loss of acreage in some instances but mostly in greater use of acreage as pasture and hay.

Compared with 1938, the acreage for harvest in 1939 is slightly smaller in Minnesota and North Dakota, is about the same in South Dakota and is substantially larger in Ohio and Nebraska.

FLAXSEED: The 1939 production of flaxseed is indicated at 15,398,000 bushels compared with 8,171,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 11,943,000 bushels. July 1 conditions indicate an average yield of 7.6 bushels per acre in 1939 which compares with 8.6 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 5.9 bushels. Prospective yield per acre is below the excellent yield of 1938 in all States except Montana, but is above average in all except Michigan, Wisconsin and California. Indications are that Minnesota and North Dakota will produce, respectively, 59 and 12 percent of the total crop. The acreage of flaxseed planted in 1939 is estimated at 2,324,000 acres. After allowing for probable abandonment as indicated by July 1 condition, it is estimated that 2,034,000 acres will be harvested in 1939 in the 11 States usually reported. This is more than double the acreage harvested in 1938 and is about equal to the 10-year average of 2,035,000 acres. In addition to the acreage in these States, there are in 1939 about 18,000 acres for harvest in Texas; 7,000 acres in Washington and about 6,000 acres in each of the States, Arizona, Idaho and Oregon. Estimates of acreage

and production for these States have not been previously prepared and are not included in the table of this report showing acreage and production by States. The important flax-producing States show substantial increases in acreage ranging from 20 percent in North Dakota to 150 percent in Minnesota, while nearly all minor States have increased acreages from 100 to 300 percent.

The principal reasons for the substantial increase in planted acreage this year are that acreage had been reduced to an unusually low level in recent years, that many farmers participating in the A.A.A. program are taking advantage of the favorable 1939 provision relating to the growing of this crop, and that yields obtained in nearly all areas in 1938 were above average.

In Minnesota, the crop on July 1 was in about average condition, although somewhat late and weedy in several areas. The large production in prospect results largely from the greatly increased acreage. In North and South Dakota the crop has suffered as a result of drought and grasshopper infestation, but on July 1 indicated yields were still above average. Early flax in North Dakota is reported to be thin and weedy, with late flax in better condition.

RICE: The growing condition of the rice crop on July 1 indicates a production of 50,278,000 bushels. The production in 1938 was 52,303,000 bushels; in 1937 it was 53,372,000 bushels; and the ten-year (1928-37) average production is 43,387,000 bushels.

The combined production in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas is indicated at 41,878,000 bushels. In the 1938 season these same States had a total production of 43,203,000 bushels. The prospect in California is for 8,400,000 bushels, compared with 9,100,000 bushels from the harvest of 1938.

A reduction of 2 percent, to 1,042,000 acres, has been made in the total acreage for harvest in these four States, compared with 1,068,000 acres harvested for the 1938 crop.

Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas have this year a combined acreage of 922,000 acres for harvest, compared with 938,000 acres harvested last year. The 1939 acreage for harvest in Arkansas is 5 percent less than last year's harvested acreage; in Louisiana it is 2 percent less; and in Texas it is 1 percent more. The California acreage is 8 percent below that of last year.

The Louisiana crop got off to a poor start, and good growing conditions from now on are necessary to obtain an average yield. Some early fields are heading. In the southwestern Louisiana major rice-producing area desiccating winds and the absence of rain made it difficult to secure stands and growth of the rice was retarded. Much acreage had to be flushed to bring up the seed. Some rain has fallen recently in this area, but the area as a whole continues to be in need of more moisture; and fear of saltwater backing in on the fields is causing some apprehension among growers. The Texas crop also got off to a poor start because of unusually dry spring conditions; but rains had fallen lately and the rice shows remarkable improvement. Present prospect is for a yield as high as that of last year. The supply of water is plentiful. The crop in Arkansas will be, on the whole, a little later than that of last year because rains earlier in the season retarded the work of planting. The weather recently has been favorable for irrigating rice, and the prospects are bright for a good yield. Water supplies are ample. The California crop is reported to be in good to excellent condition and is making rapid growth over most of the rice area.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Fruit crops in nearly all sections of the country continued to make good progress during June and the present outlook is for a larger-than-average supply of fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season. Record crops of cherries and California apricots are now being harvested. Early peaches are plentiful and of good quality and an above-average supply of later varieties is indicated. The California plum harvest is well advanced with shipments to date exceeding those of a year ago. Fresh prunes for canning and shipping also are expected to be plentiful in the Pacific Northwest. But the dried prune crop of California probably will be below average and considerably smaller than the crop of 1938. Prospective grape production is well above average and apples in most commercial areas continue to develop rather favorably. Large crops of walnuts and almonds are in prospect in California. The supply of oranges for this summer's market is considerably smaller than last year because of damage to California Valencias from low temperatures and dry weather of last winter. Condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1939 is below average, but due to the large acreages of young plantings which have come into bearing during recent years, production for the marketing season beginning in the fall of 1939 should be well above the 10-year (1928-37) average but not so large as the production of 1938-39.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL STATES): The July 1 condition of apples in the 38 States having commercial production was 64 percent, compared with 52 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 57 percent. Prospects are relatively favorable in commercial apple areas in nearly all sections of the country except the South Central.

In New England, the bloom was rather heavy but there was only a moderate set of fruit in most areas. Prospects in Vermont are relatively more favorable than in other New England States. In New York, prospects in commercial apple areas are favorable, especially for summer and early fall varieties. Conditions have been relatively better in western New York areas than in the Hudson Valley. Prospects are unusually good in the Champlain Valley where McIntosh is the leading variety. The set of fruit is reported to be good in Pennsylvania and in nearly all of the North Central States.

Damage from hail and aphids was reported in a few areas in Virginia. Present prospects are somewhat variable in the commercial areas of both Virginia and West Virginia. In North Carolina, weather has been unseasonably dry in commercial apple areas. Conditions are generally favorable in the commercial areas of other States of the South Atlantic group.

In Arkansas and Oklahoma, considerable damage was caused by spring freezes; and prospects in Kentucky were reduced because of a heavy "June drop."

Growing conditions during June were favorable in nearly all commercial apple producing areas of the Pacific Northwest. In Washington, moderate temperatures and fairly cool nights during June tended to retard insect activity. Control of codling moths for the season to date has been more effective than for any of the past several years. The set of fruit in Delicious and Winesap orchards was rather light but these varieties appear to be sizing well. In California, sizes are reported to be smaller than usual in the Sebastopol Gravenstein section, due to inadequate soil moisture. Some damage from aphids has occurred in the Watsonville area. Prospects for this State, however, are rather favorable. Dropping of fruit has been heavy in Idaho but fruit is showing good size. In Colorado, heavy winds during June caused excessive dropping of fruit. Prospects in Montana and Utah are favorable, but in Idaho they are below average.

PEACHES: The production of peaches, on the basis of the July 1 condition of 69 percent, is indicated to be 61,673,000 bushels. This compared with the 1938 crop of 51,945,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 54,151,000 bushels.

Peach prospects declined slightly during June. However, growers in most of the important producing sections report that the crop has "sized" well, and is of good quality.

For the 10 Southern States, the indicated production on July 1 is 16,101,000 bushels. This is only slightly larger than the 1938 crop of 16,070,000 bushels, but is 11 percent larger than the 1928-37 average of 14,466,000 bushels. Production prospects are above average in all of these States except North Carolina, Georgia and Florida. In North Carolina, the generally light crop has "sized" well. In Georgia, the condition of Elbertas is variable. The indicated production of all peaches in Georgia is 18 percent less than the 10-year average. In Arkansas, condition of the crop in the important peach areas is good. The Elbertas, the main crop, are reported to be of unusually fine quality and sizes are expected to be above average. Peak shipments of this crop are expected to be reached the last week of July. The East Texas peach crop was considerably above average.

In the Middle Atlantic States, indications point to above-average crops. Prospects have declined in the New England States. The production outlook in most of the North Central States is for crops well above average. Fairly good crops are indicated in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Production in Colorado is larger than in 1938, and is considerably above average. The Washington crop is smaller than that of 1938 but is above average. In California, Clingstone peaches, in some areas, are reported to be smaller than usual on July 1. Freestone peaches, likewise, show the same lack of usual size growth. This has been particularly evident in the early maturing varieties, but may not be the case with the later, more important varieties. Despite the small-size factor, the indicated production of both Clingstone and Freestone varieties is larger than last year, and is above average.

PEARS: The total United States pear crop, as indicated by the July 1 condition, is 2 percent larger than was estimated on June 1. Production for the 1939 season is now placed at 30,763,000 bushels compared with the record crop of 32,473,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 25,444,000 bushels.

Production in the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California) is indicated to be 66 percent of the total United States crop compared with 69 percent in 1938 and 66 percent for the 10-year average. The Bartlett crop in these three States is placed at 14,009,000 bushels, compared with 15,861,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 12,736,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in the three States is indicated to be 6,364,000 bushels compared with 6,639,000 bushels last season, and the 10-year average of 4,057,000 bushels.

In Washington, prospects improved during June for Bartlett pears. The June drop was not as heavy as usual and pears are sizing up much better than anticipated. Though the set of fruit on Bartlett trees in many sections of the Yakima Valley is

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thin, this factor apparently is not as serious as indicated earlier in the season. Worm damage to date has not been serious. In Oregon, Bartlett prospects improved in all important producing areas except Hood River, where they are slightly lower than on June 1. The size of fruit in the Hood River area is larger than usual for this time of season and the present outlook is for a crop of fine quality. In southern Oregon, June weather was unusually favorable for Bartlett development. Prospects for winter pears improved during June in both the Hood River Valley and in Jackson county. In California indicated production of pears is slightly smaller than the estimate of June 1. Bartlett pears are reported to be maturing more rapidly than usual which may result in smaller-than-average sizes.

Indicated production in New York is somewhat smaller than was estimated on June 1 largely as the result of a heavy June drop. Prospective production of Bartletts, the most important variety, is relatively lighter than Kieffers; the outlook is for a heavy crop of Seckels and rather irregular prospects for Clapp's Favorite and Bosc. Growing conditions during June were relatively favorable in most of the other important pear-producing States of the east and middle West.

GRAPES: Production of grapes in 1939, as indicated by the condition of the crop on July 1, totals 2,604,880 tons compared with 2,703,560 tons in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,214,995 tons.

The California grape crop developed under favorable growing conditions during June and production of all grapes is estimated at 2,296,000 tons compared with 2,531,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average of 1,934,200 tons. The July 1 condition of wine, raisin, and table varieties shows no change from a month ago. Indicated production of each of these varietal groups is larger than average but is below the large production of 1938. The very heavy rain in mid-June in the Fresno area apparently caused but little damage to grapes. Reports indicate the presence of mildew in some vineyards but sulphur dusting has been carried on extensively and losses apparently have not been serious. A short, but severe, period of heat in the Sacramento and San Joaquin county areas was reported to have injured Tokay grapes, but the full extent of the damage cannot yet be determined.

Growing conditions in other sections of the country were generally favorable for the development of grapes. Indicated production in most of the important eastern grape-producing States is well above last year and is above average.

CITRUS FRUIT: The July 1 condition of citrus fruits from the bloom of 1939 is below average. Condition of oranges in the 7 States is 71 percent compared with 77 percent on July 1, 1938 and with the 10-year (1928-37) average of 75 percent. Condition of grapefruit in the 4 States is 59 percent compared with 76 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 64 percent. The condition of lemons is 66 percent compared with 80 percent on July 1, 1938 and the 10-year average of 75 percent. However, these below-average condition figures are not entirely indicative of prospective production, inasmuch as large acreages of young plantings have come into bearing during recent years and the present bearing acreage is considerably larger than the 10-year average. On the basis of the present condition, production of citrus fruits for the 1939-40 marketing season is likely to be considerably above average but not so large as the crops of 1938-39.

Production of oranges for the 1938-39 season is now placed at 77,801,000 boxes compared with 74,785,000 boxes in 1937-38 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 49,577,000 boxes. Harvesting of Navel oranges in California and of the early and mid-season varieties in Florida is completed. Shipments of Valencias from Florida are decreasing but the movement of 669 cars during the week of June 25 to July 1 was considerably larger than the movement of 240 cars during the corresponding week in 1938. California Valencias, which are the principal market supply during the late summer and early fall months, are now moving in volume, but the crop is 18 percent smaller than that of the 1937-38 season and carlot shipments from June 25 to July 1 were only two-thirds as large as shipments during the corresponding week in 1938. As harvest advances, average sizes still remain small in most groves, and in certain areas considerable tonnages of fruit affected by frost last winter are being eliminated.

The 1938-39 grapefruit crop is now estimated at 42,994,000 boxes compared with 31,093,000 boxes in 1937-38 and the 10-year (1927-36) average of 16,772,000 boxes. During the week of June 25 to July 1 Florida shipped 150 straight cars compared with only 21 cars for the corresponding week in 1938. In California nearly all of the grapefruit in the desert valleys has been harvested and shipping of the "summer crop" from the 1938 bloom has begun.

The California lemon crop from the 1938 bloom (for marketing from November 1, 1938 to October 31, 1939) is estimated at 10,686,000 boxes compared with 9,360,000 boxes in 1937-38 and the 10-year average of 7,487,000 boxes.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in Michigan and California is indicated to be 73,400 tons compared with 65,900 tons in 1938 and with the 9-year (1929-37) average of 67,000 tons. The California crop is estimated at 68,000 tons compared with 63,000 tons last season. Production of California dried prunes is placed at 187,000 tons (dry basis) compared with the 1938 crop of 224,000 tons and the 9-year average of 196,111 tons. Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon amounts to 211,800 tons (fresh basis) compared with 133,800 tons in 1938 and the 9-year average of 168,089 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, the July 1 condition indicates a production of 167,700 tons compared with the 1938 crop of 89,700 tons and the 9-year average of 124,000 tons. The eastern Washington and Oregon prune crop (produced mainly for fresh shipment) is placed at 27,200 tons compared with 28,400 tons in 1938 and the 9-year average of 25,878 tons.

The Michigan plum crop was reduced materially as the result of a heavy June drop of fruit. Indicated prune production in Idaho is above last year but is below average. The crop is relatively free of insect damage but dropping of fruit has been heavy. In western Washington a considerable number of prune trees have been removed in recent years but the remaining trees are carrying an exceptionally heavy set of fruit. In the Yakima Valley late spring freezes caused an irregular set of fruit but for eastern Washington as a whole prospective production is somewhat above average. In western Oregon growing conditions during June were unusually favorable for the development of prunes. There has been very little dropping of fruit to date and the indicated production is the largest since 1929. The eastern Oregon crop is slightly above average. In California plum maturity and harvest are well advanced, many of the earlier areas having completed harvest of the Japanese-type plums. In many orchards sizes of fruit were smaller than usual and it is probable that an important tonnage of these small sizes will remain unsold. In some of the California prune producing areas the light crop is "sizing" very well. But in other localities, the lack of winter moisture has reduced normal growth and dropping of fruit has been heavy.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: July 1 indications point to a record crop of apricots in California. This production is expected to total 325,000 tons -- 96 percent larger than the relatively small crop of 166,000 tons harvested in 1938, and 52 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 213,000 tons. In all but the coast areas important parts of the crop have been harvested. It appears that large tonnages will not be harvested in some sections because of low prices and the labor situation. Almond production is indicated to be 20,000 tons in 1939 compared with 15,000 tons in 1938 and the 10-year average production of 12,170 tons. In some areas the crop is making unusually good progress. In other sections, where soil moisture is deficient, the nuts will not reach the usual size. The walnut crop has improved slightly during the past month. Production is indicated to be 54,000 tons, which is 19 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 45,300 tons, and 35 percent larger than the 1928-37 average of 40,090 tons. Olives are generally reported to have set a light crop, and the July 1 condition is well below average. Figs have made about an average development in most areas. The first crop, which is only a minor part of the total production, is reported to be lighter than usual in most of the dried fig areas. In Oregon, the outlook for filberts in all important districts continues favorable. The unusually dry weather of April and May apparently had little injurious effect. Walnuts still face the danger of blight, since the weather has been damp and cool following a prolonged early season drought which depleted soil moisture. The set of nuts is reported to be lighter than a year ago.

CHERRIES: The total cherry crop in the 12 commercial States, as indicated by the July 1 condition, is 134,110 tons, which compares with a 1938 crop of 140,870 tons and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 124,646 tons. The previous record crop was in 1937 when production amounted to 144,720 tons.

In the 5 Eastern States, crop prospects declined during June, the July 1 estimate for these States being 4 percent less than the June 1 estimate, but 79 percent larger than the 1938 crop, and 32 percent more than the 10-year average production. Sour cherries predominate in these States. In New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio dry weather together with the heavy set resulted in some under-size fruit. In the Grand Traverse area in Michigan and in Door County, Wisconsin, there was considerable spring frost damage, but crop prospects are relatively better in other areas of both of these States.

In the 7 Western States, which produce most of the nation's sweet cherries, crop prospects improved during June. The July 1 estimate for these States is 8 percent larger than the June 1 estimate, 4 percent larger than the 1938 crop, and 64 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production. In Washington the early June rains improved the size of the fruit and there was comparatively little weather damage during harvest. In Oregon the harvest of sweet cherries west of the Cascades was nearly completed on July 1. The crop in Eastern Oregon was relatively lighter than that in the western part of the State as a result of spring frost damage. In California some quantities of fruit were not harvested because of small sizes and inadequate market demand.

POTATOES: July 1 conditions indicate a 1939 potato production of 366,074,000 bushels. This production is 1 percent smaller than the 1938 crop of 371,617,000 bushels, and 2 percent smaller than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,253,000 bushels.

The acreage of potatoes for harvest this year is estimated to be 3,074,300 acres -- 2 percent larger than the 3,019,600 acres harvested in 1938, but 8 percent smaller than the 1928-37 average of 3,343,400 acres.

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Indications on July 1 point to an average yield of 119.1 bushels per acre, compared with 123.1 bushels in 1938, and the 1928-37 average of 111.4 bushels per acre.

Acreage in the 30 late States is indicated to be 2 percent larger than in 1938, or 2,359,300 acres for harvest this year compared with 2,307,600^{acres} harvested in 1938. Growing conditions in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota have been favorable. In Idaho, however, stands are reported to be poor. Dry cool weather before germination caused much of the seed to rot. The crop has developed slowly and is about a week later than usual. In Colorado, present conditions do not favor a large potato crop. A frost on the night of June 18 froze most potatoes to the ground in the San Luis Valley. This damage, while not permanent, has retarded the development of the crop. Potatoes in most Colorado areas have required considerable irrigation and this has drawn heavily on the supply of stored water. In northern Colorado the crop is late. In Washington and Oregon conditions are reported to be favorable. The California late crop is reported to be fair. A crop of 301,019,000 bushels is indicated for the 30 late States as a whole, compared with 296,396,000 bushels harvested in 1938 and the 10-year average of 304,298,000 bushels.

In the 7 intermediate States, acreage is estimated to be 292,000 acres, or only slightly larger than that of 1938. Dry weather has reduced yield prospects in New Jersey, although recent rains have brought about a marked improvement. In Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, the rains came too late to benefit the crop and yields are expected to be materially lower than in 1938. The crops in Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas are in good condition. For the 7 intermediate States as a whole, the total production of potatoes is indicated to be 29,492,000 bushels, compared with 37,923,000 bushels harvested in 1938, and the 10-year average of 35,284,000 bushels.

Acreage in the 11 early States is estimated to be 423,000 acres - slightly larger than in 1938. The harvest of the commercial early potato crop was practically completed by July 1 in most of these States. Production, which includes both the early and late crops, is estimated to be 35,563,000 bushels, compared with 37,298,000 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 32,676,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: A sweetpotato crop of 78,933,000 bushels is indicated on the basis of July 1 conditions. This production is 3 percent larger than the 1938 crop of 76,647,000 bushels, and 12 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 70,690,000 bushels.

Weather conditions in the important producing States have been fairly good. July 1 conditions indicate a yield of 89.0 bushels, compared with 86.8 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 85.2 bushels per acre.

Sweetpotato acreage planted in 1939 is estimated to be 887,000 acres -- only slightly larger than the 883,000 acres harvested in 1938, but 6 percent larger than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 835,000 acres. Small increases over the 1938 acreage are reported in New Jersey, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Oklahoma. These increases are offset somewhat by reduced acreages in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and California.

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SUGARBEETS: The area contracted for planting to sugarbeets for the crop of 1939 is reported at 1,001,000 acres. If this acreage should all be planted the increase over the 1938 planted acreage will be 11,000 acres.

East of the Mississippi River there is an indicated decrease in contracted acreage of about 3 percent, to 207,600 acres, compared with 213,600 acres planted in that region for the crop of 1938. In the western beet area, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast, the increase is around 2 percent, to 793,000 acres, compared with 777,000 acres planted for the crop of 1938. The big acreage shifts in the western beet area are in Colorado and California, the former State increasing 29,000 acres and the latter decreasing 12,000 acres.

An average abandonment would leave about 937,000 acres for harvest this year in comparison with 930,000 acres harvested in 1938, and 763,000 acres, the 10-year (1928-37) average harvested acreage. The growing condition of the beets indicates a yield of 10.8 tons per acre and a total production of 10,162,000 tons. The production in 1938 was 11,614,000 tons and in 1937 it was 8,784,000 tons, while the 10-year (1928-37) average is 8,486,000 tons. The crop of 1938 was the largest tonnage of sugarbeets ever produced in the United States; it exceeded the former record crop of 1933 by 534,000 tons.

The Colorado crop is late. Stands are thin in probably 50 percent of the fields, and some acreage is a total loss and has been plowed up. Farmers who fall-plowed last year were able to get their crop in on time and take advantage of spring soil moisture for germination, but others, confronted by hot, dry weather, were forced to irrigate. Particular difficulties confronted growers in doing late field work this spring; the fields were too muddy and wet to work, which caused delays. Many seed beds could not be properly handled and germination on such fields was delayed and uneven. Then cool, wet weather changed suddenly to prolonged dry weather with hot and damaging winds, which hindered the progress of the beets. The consumptive use of irrigation water in late May and June was large and a heavy draft on stored water. This may result in insufficient late water for maturing the crop and thus be a material yield factor.

In California the beets are doing well in all areas. Stands are good and insect damage and losses from disease are slight. Weather conditions were ideal for field work, and for the most part the growers were able to plant their crops with little or no delay. Some acreage will be lost in Montana. Because of excessive rainfall following irrigation not a few fields were too wet to finish thinning, and the fields are weedy. Beets germinated poorly in Utah as the result of poor growing conditions at planting time. A considerable portion of the acreage was replanted. Stands are thin on much of the acreage because of the dry and windy weather that prevailed at planting time. Prolonged drought during most of the spring in Idaho combined with cool, drying winds to hinder germination.

The crop is not making satisfactory progress in Washington. Blight is reported in the fields and stands are thin. The poor condition of the beets is believed to be due, in part, to the very dry conditions that prevailed at planting time, resulting in poor germination.

The outlook for the crop in Nebraska is not favorable. The weather was too dry during planting time, and the moisture supply was inadequate to allow good germination. Stands are very uneven at present and the fields are spotted. Some acreage abandonment has already taken place.

The crop in South Dakota is late and the water supply low; but in North Dakota the recent cool weather with ample moisture has developed strong, vigorous plants.

SUGARBEETS, Continued: The beet crop has had a favorable growing season to date in Wisconsin; and in the southern beet area of Minnesota the prospect is good, though it has been too dry in most of the northern area. The Michigan beet prospect is equal to or a little better than the average outlook at this time of the year. Aside from a few days in June, following rather heavy rainfall, planting conditions were almost ideal, and the present weather conditions are favorable for germination and early growth. Many Ohio beet fields failed to germinate during May because of drought, followed by too much rain in June, and this prevented the fields from receiving proper cultivation. Much reseeding was necessary. Insects have done considerable damage to the beets.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGO FOR SIRUP: In the eight Southern States which grow sugarcane for sirup, the area for harvest this year consists of 140,000 acres, compared with 137,000 acres harvested for the crop of 1938. The acreage of sorgo for harvest in the sixteen States producing this crop for sirup is 195,000 acres, which is 5,000 acres more than were harvested for the crop of 1938. The increase is principally in Alabama. No estimates of sirup production are available until November.

SUGARCANE: Sugarcane acreage in Louisiana for the harvest of 1939 has been reduced about 10 percent from last year, to 285,000 acres. It is estimated that 241,000 of these acres will be cut next fall and winter for sugar-making. In 1938 the area cut for sugar was 270,000 acres, and in 1937 it was 254,000 acres. An average yield of 21 tons of cane per acre indicated by the July 1 growing condition of the cane would produce about 5,061,000 tons of cane for sugar, on the acreage estimated for sugar. In 1938 the cane tonnage for sugar totaled 5,859,000 tons. The area of cane for sirup-making in Louisiana is estimated at 28,000 acres. The acreage cut for sirup last year was 29,000 acres.

The growth of the cane, in general, is estimated to be three weeks to one month late. Stands range from fair to good. On the whole, the stubble cane is up to average, but the plant cane is somewhat shorter in the stalk than was recorded last year at this date. Many of the cane fields have been cleared of grass and weeds since the rains stopped in mid-June. Major weather factors contributing to the low condition of the crop on July 1 were spring drought, two belated spring freezes, and continued rains through May and part of June, followed by hot, dry weather.

The acreage of sugarcane for sugar-making in Florida is estimated at 21,000 acres. An average yield will produce about 718,000 tons of cane for sugar. The 1938 acreage cut for sugar was 24,300 acres, and 861,000 tons of cane were produced for sugar. The area that will be harvested only for sirup-making consists of 11,000 acres, which is the same as was harvested for the crop of 1938.

HOPS: The hops acreage in cultivation in the Pacific Coast States for harvest in 1939 shows a slight decrease from the acreage harvested in 1938, when it was 31,500 acres. Oregon has in cultivation for harvest this year 19,400 acres; Washington, 4,900 acres; and California, 6,900 acres; a total of 31,200 acres for the three States.

The growing condition of hops on July 1 in these three States indicates a production of 39,534,000 pounds -- 20,564,000 pounds in Oregon; 9,310,000 pounds in Washington; and 9,660,000 pounds in California. In 1938, the production in these States was: Oregon, 16,434,000 pounds; Washington, 9,375,000 pounds; and California, 9,152,000 pounds; total production, 35,261,000 pounds, of which 3,140,000 pounds were allowed to remain on the vines because of market conditions and the 1938 marketing agreement allotments. The Oregon crop is making generally satisfactory progress under favorable weather conditions. There is considerable downy mildew because of rains and cool weather but the damage is not extensive, and vine growth is generally good. Fuggles and early clusters may produce light yields but the late clusters, the most important part of the crop, are in good condition with a good yield in prospect.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

HOPS, Continued: The crop (mostly clusters) in the Yakima Valley, Washington, shows very good condition. Cool, windy weather affected late trained yards but the early trained yards were sufficiently advanced to escape damage. Yakima Valley is the chief hop-producing area in Washington. The condition of the Puyallup Valley crop (mostly fuggles) is good notwithstanding growth was retarded somewhat by cool and cloudy weather during June. The weather in California has been generally favorable recently for new crop development, and the prospects show a moderate improvement in the Sacramento Valley. Earlier in the season growing conditions were favorable and heavy yields were expected. In most of the producing-areas the hops are somewhat farther advanced than average for the season. Sacramento Valley growers expect to begin picking in the earliest yards around August 1, which is about one week earlier than last year. Because of below-average rainfall this season, yields in some yards are expected to be about 10 percent below the yields of a year ago. Dry, hot weather checked development of downy mildew in the Coastal counties, and the outlook is for a good average Coastal crop.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 1,654,622,000 pounds is indicated by July 1 prospects. Should these prospects materialize the crop this year would be about 20 percent larger than the 1938 crop, 22 percent above the 10-year (1928-37) average production, and slightly more than the record crop of 1930. The acreage set this year is estimated at 1,802,500 acres, which is 12 percent more than that harvested last year, 6 percent more than the 10-year average acreage and 15 percent less than the record acreage harvested in 1930.

Prospects are for a record flue-cured tobacco crop this year. The production of this class of tobacco is now estimated at 1,022,995,000 pounds on 1,103,900 acres, compared with 785,731,000 pounds harvested from 912,100 acres in 1938, and the previous record crop of 866,302,000 pounds from 989,500 acres in 1937.

Fire-cured tobacco acreage is slightly less than last year. However, as a result of better yield prospects, production of this class of tobacco this year is expected to exceed that of 1938 by about 10 percent. Indications on July 1 pointed to a crop of 92,503,000 pounds, compared with the record low crop of 84,324,000 pounds harvested last year.

The acreage of burley tobacco is estimated at 407,300 acres which is about equal to the 1938 acreage, and about 19 percent less than the record acreage harvested in 1931. Production of burley tobacco is indicated at 351,272,000 pounds, compared with 338,789,000 pounds last year.

Maryland tobacco acreage is about 1 percent more than that harvested last year, and production is indicated at 26,530,000 pounds, compared with 29,250,000 pounds harvested last year.

The acreage of dark air-cured tobacco is estimated at 42,800 acres, or about 5 percent more than that harvested last year. Production of this class of tobacco is indicated at 36,758,000 pounds compared with the 1938 crop of 32,789,000 pounds.

Cigar tobacco acreage shows an increase of 6 percent compared with 1938. The filler and wrapper classes show increases of 14 and 4 percent, respectively but the binder class shows a decrease of about 1 percent. The total production of the cigar classes of tobacco is indicated at 124,564,000 pounds, or about 16 percent more than the 1938 crop of 107,651,000 pounds.

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SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes in 1939 is estimated at 8,119,000 acres. This is the largest acreage of soybeans ever planted in this country. It is the third consecutive year of increase in the acreage of soybeans grown alone. And it is the largest increase in acreage over the preceding year since the record acreage expansion in 1934. The 1938 acreage was 6,858,000 acres, and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 4,246,000 acres.

The estimates show a 26 percent increase in the North Central States, 3 percent increase in the South Atlantic States and 5 percent decrease in acreage in the South Central States.

Of the increase of 1,261,000 acres, four-fifths is in the three States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Moreover, within those States, the greatest increase is indicated to be in the sections where the highest percentage of the acreage is harvested for beans, and where hay prospects are good this year.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 2,651,000 acres, compared with 3,057,000 acres in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 2,339,000 acres. The acreage of cowpeas was at its highest in 1937, when 3,394,000 acres were planted alone for all purposes. The 13 percent decline this year from last year's acreage reflects the relatively lower price of soybean seed at planting time. This is evident more especially in the South Central States, where the decline in cowpea acreage this year is 19 percent, while soybeans declined 5 percent from last year. In the South Atlantic States the acreage of cowpeas declined 11 percent, but soybeans increased 3.3 percent. In the North Central States an increase of 22 percent in the acreage of cowpeas accompanied the 26 percent increase in soybeans.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes is estimated at 2,339,000 acres, which is 8.3 percent higher than the previous record of 2,160,000 acres in 1938. The Virginia-North Carolina area shows an increase of 4.8 percent, the Southeastern area an increase of 8.8 percent, and the Southwestern area an increase of 10 percent over the 1938 acreage. The combined acreage for the three areas is 29 percent more than the 10-year (1928-37) average acreage.

The July 1 condition of peanuts of 73 percent of normal is 4 points lower than on the same date last year and the same as the 10-year average condition.

VELVET BEANS: The acreage of velvet beans grown alone is estimated at 123,000 acres. This is a decline of 5 percent from last year's 129,000 acres, but stands above the 10-year (1928-37) average of 100,000 acres.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The indicated 1939 production of dry edible beans is 11,897,000 bags of 100 pounds each. This is 22 percent less than the near-record crop of 15,268,000 bags harvested in 1938, but only 5.9 percent less than the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 12,638,000 bags. The indicated acreage for harvest in 1939 is 1,562,000 acres which is 6.5 percent less than the 1,671,000 acres harvested in 1938.

In Michigan and Idaho the crop showed moderately favorable progress on July 1 and stands were reported to be generally good. The acreage for harvest in these two States is 6 percent less than that harvested in 1938. In Colorado unfavorable weather conditions and grasshoppers caused poor stands and considerable replanting was necessary. Planting conditions were generally favorable in New Mexico but dry weather since has placed the crop for that State in a critical condition. In California there is a decrease in the acreage of Limas while the total acreage for all other classes of field beans is the same as that harvested in 1938.

HAY: The 1939 hay crop is expected to be nearly 82 million tons cut from more than 69 million acres. A crop of this size would be 9 million tons smaller than the very large 1938 crop, about the same size as the 1937 crop and 3-1/2 million tons above the 10-year (1928-37) average.

The prospective hay supply, including May 1 farm stocks of old hay, is about 98 million tons, or 5-1/2 million tons less than in 1938, but more than 10 million tons greater than the 10-year average (which includes some drought years).

Because of a dry May, followed by a wet June in many places, some first cuttings of alfalfa and clover-timothy were not only rather light but also difficult to harvest. Considerable weather damage and some loss is reported. Later cuttings of these hays may be benefited sufficiently by the rains to more than offset the damage to the first cuttings.

Production of all tame hay is now expected to be about 72,794,000 tons, or 9 percent less than in 1938, but 6 percent more than the 10-year average. The present estimate includes hay already harvested or ready to harvest and an allowance for such additional tonnage as now seems likely to be secured from second cuttings, late plantings, and from crops such as soybeans, lespedeza, and small grains which are utilized only partially for hay purposes. In most States, the combined acreage of the several kinds of tame hay is larger than in 1938. The estimated total for 1939 is 57,801,000 acres compared with 56,309,000 acres in 1938, 54,620,000 acres in 1937, and the 10-year average of 55,517,000 acres.

The tendency to increase the acreage of alfalfa and soybean hay in most Eastern States appears to have been continued in 1939, while clover-timothy is being reduced generally from Illinois eastward to the Hudson River. More sweet clover will probably be cut for hay in 1939 than in 1938. Large increases are reported in the acreage of lespedeza to be cut for hay and in the northern and western parts of its range it is being extended beyond its previous limits. Because of low grain yields or short straw, the acreage of small grains cut for hay in 1939 will probably be larger than in 1938.

The alfalfa acreage for 1939 is estimated at 13,551,000 acres or a little more than in 1938. Important reductions occurred chiefly in some Northern Plains States but these were more than offset by increases elsewhere. The 1939 acreage is expected to produce a crop of 26,561,000 tons. In 1938, 28,858,000 tons were harvested from 13,462,000 acres and the 10-year average is 24,097,000 tons from 12,442,000 acres.

The acreage of clover-timothy hay is slightly larger than in 1938, but is still 10 percent below the 10-year average. The acreage in most of the important States is well below average. Because of a dry spring, first cuttings were rather light in some States, the United States yield per acre being only 1.11 tons compared with 1.30 tons in 1938 and a 10-year average of 1.10 tons. Estimated production of 23,807,000 tons for 1939 is 3,947,000 tons less than in 1938 and 2,770,000 tons less than the 1928-37 average.

Both the acreage and production of wild hay is still uncertain, but there will probably be about 11,386,000 acres harvested, with a production of about 8,856,000 tons in 1939. In 1938, 10,444,000 tons were cut from 11,774,000 acres and the 10-year average is 9,414,000 tons from 12,154,000 acres.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PASTURES: As the result of widespread June rains, pastures had recovered substantially by July 1 and for the country as a whole compared favorably with the average for that date in recent years. Excellent pastures were reported practically everywhere between the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Plains States, also in Montana, northern Wyoming, and in scattered areas elsewhere. The condition of pastures, however, was spotted and only fair in most of the Atlantic Coast States, and fair to poor in portions of the Great Plains and in central and southern portions of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions. Local areas of extremely poor pastures were reported in southwestern Kansas, south central Texas and northern New Mexico.

For the country as a whole the improvement in pastures during June was the third sharpest recovery for that month in the past quarter century. In all North Central States pasture condition on July 1 was markedly better than on June 1, with North Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota showing the most improvement. Other areas of substantial improvement during June include the Northern Rocky Mountain States, the Northern Pacific Coast States, Oklahoma, Kentucky, West Virginia and northern New England.

In a number of places where dry weather has prevailed, a material reduction in pasture conditions took place during June. In Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, where rainfall has been below normal for three successive months or more, dry land pastures were seriously short. In California pastures were reported in poor condition with little prospect for improvement until fall. Substantial reductions in pasture condition during June occurred in southern New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, particularly eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In South Carolina pastures on July 1 were very dry but appear to have been benefited by rains since the first of the month.

For the country as a whole the condition of pasture on July 1 averaged 78 percent of normal compared with 86 percent on the same date in 1938, and 10-year average conditions of 73 percent in the recent period 1928-37 and 85 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

MILK PRODUCTION: With pastures materially improved, milk production during June continued at a record high level with only about the usual seasonal decline. On July 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged slightly higher than on the same date last year and, with the number of milk cows also increased, total milk production appears to have been about 2 percent greater than on July 1, 1938. This represents a record high milk production for July 1 on the basis of both total quantity produced and quantity available per person.

Although the peak of production is now past, the recovery of pastures in the Central States, the plentiful stocks of grain on farms, and the excellent growing conditions now prevailing in the main Corn Belt make it seem probable that milk production will continue at a relatively high level for the next several months. In a few of the more important dairy areas for which reports are available, the quantity of grain fed per milk cow on July 1 was fairly heavy for that date.

In the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on July 1 averaged the highest for that date since 1929. In all major groups of States, production per cow was well above the 1928-37 average and in Illinois, North Dakota, Alabama, and Montana the highest production per cow for July 1 in the 15 years of record was reported. As compared with July 1, 1938, production per cow in New England, in the central and northern Plains States, and in most of the Mountain States was higher this year. On the other hand, production per cow was somewhat lower in Minnesota and Iowa and in an area including the Middle Atlantic

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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States and extending westward to Ohio and southwestward to include Virginia and West Virginia. Elsewhere changes from a year ago were small or affected only rather limited areas.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, the United States average milk production per cow on July 1 this year was 17.27 pounds, compared with 17.19 pounds on the same date a year earlier and a 1928-37 average of 16.33 pounds for July 1. In these herds, 78.3 percent of the milk cows were reported milked on July 1. This was the same percentage as a year earlier and otherwise the highest on record for that date.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1938 AND 1939								
	Corn, All		Oats		Barley		Potatoes	
State	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Thousand acres								
Maine	11	13	114	115	4	4	165	170
N.H.	16	15	8	7	---	---	10.1	9.6
Vt.	78	76	56	56	5	5	16.0	16.0
Mass.	40	38	6	5	---	---	16.7	16.6
R.I.	11	9	2	2	---	---	4.3	4.0
Conn.	50	48	6	6	---	---	17.0	17.0
N.Y.	685	671	782	821	146	161	220	209
N.J.	197	185	43	45	2	4	54	56
Pa.	1,368	1,354	915	933	69	110	193	189
Ohio	3,568	3,425	1,138	1,138	28	42	118	118
Ind.	4,293	4,144	1,394	1,238	25	32	52	52
Ill.	8,430	8,093	3,618	3,220	158	217	39	37
Mich.	1,590	1,542	1,224	1,248	173	197	250	265
Wis.	2,351	2,257	2,455	2,234	771	794	212	206
Minn.	4,501	4,546	3,900	3,978	1,960	2,078	234	243
Iowa	10,306	9,791	5,973	5,376	451	541	58	56
Mo.	4,260	4,090	1,900	1,710	102	163	54	53
N.Dak.	1,073	1,073	1,616	1,600	1,584	1,790	1/147	162
S.Dak.	3,427	2,947	1,744	1,866	1,547	1,825	32	32
Nebr.	7,816	7,500	1,949	1,700	953	1,401	86	88
Kans.	2,456	3,291	1,615	1,680	452	1,132	30	30
Del.	143	144	3	4	---	---	4.0	4.0
Md.	501	506	41	43	41	74	26	25
Va.	1,391	1,391	92	101	55	80	79	79
W.Va.	477	482	86	73	5	7	32	31
N.C.	2,442	2,418	253	263	10	11	79	87
S.C.	1,846	1,754	467	500	---	---	24	28
Ga.	4,623	4,531	426	456	---	---	18	19
Fla.	805	821	9	9	---	---	34	29
Ky.	2,761	2,816	63	63	39	55	45	46
Tenn.	2,689	2,608	85	90	44	60	39	40
Ala.	3,550	3,550	132	132	---	---	42	44
Miss.	3,034	2,943	59	66	---	---	19	19
Ark.	2,195	2,217	135	128	---	---	40	37
La.	1,620	1,636	50	55	---	---	43	42
Okla.	1,826	2,100	1,361	1,402	210	525	33	35
Tex.	4,776	4,919	1,551	1,551	177	278	50	43
Mont.	174	165	282	324	143	217	20	22
Idaho	32	33	126	151	129	148	127	138
Wyo.	260	250	136	130	78	80	30	27
Colo.	1,160	1,009	175	186	568	625	105	94
N.Mex.	224	240	31	28	8	8	7.0	6.0
Ariz.	33	30	10	10	26	30	2.5	2.2
Utah	20	19	28	28	62	70	13.7	13.0
Nev.	2	2	3	3	7	9	2.1	2.0
Wash.	29	35	158	198	64	96	44	44
Oreg.	55	57	269	315	136	185	43	45
Calif.	62	62	121	136	1,102	1,371	72	74
U.S.	93,257	91,846	36,615	35,423	11,334	14,425	1/3,081.4	3,104.4

1/ Revised from December preliminary estimate.

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1938 AND 1939 - Continued

	All Spring Wheat		Durum Wheat		Other Spring Wheat		Flaxseed	
State	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Thousand acres							
Me.	4	3	--	--	4	3	--	--
N. Y.	6	4	--	--	6	4	--	--
Pa.	9	11	--	--	9	11	--	--
Ohio	5	3	--	--	5	3	--	--
Ind.	9	9	--	--	9	9	--	--
Ill.	30	36	--	--	30	36	--	--
Mich.	17	20	--	--	17	20	10	15
Wis.	53	50	--	--	53	50	4	13
Minn.	2,358	1,420	95	62	2,263	1,358	458	1,191
Iowa	25	30	--	--	25	30	10	40
Mo.	8	3	--	--	8	3	4	6
N.Dak.	10,736	9,040	2,938	2,762	7,798	6,278	404	513
S.Dak.	3,632	2,782	823	535	2,809	2,247	50	140
Nebr.	320	154	--	--	320	154	1	1
Kans.	12	17	--	--	12	17	55	129
Mont.	3,786	3,105	--	--	3,786	3,105	60	160
Idaho	468	342	--	--	468	342	--	--
Wyo.	196	157	--	--	196	157	--	--
Colo.	378	244	--	--	378	244	--	--
N.Mex.	28	29	--	--	28	29	--	--
Utah	79	61	--	--	79	61	--	--
Nev.	15	16	--	--	15	16	--	--
Wash.	991	694	--	--	991	694	--	--
Oreg.	350	192	--	--	350	192	--	--
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	116
U. S.	23,515	18,422	3,856	3,359	19,659	15,063	1,096	2,324

	Beans, dry edible		Sugar Beets	
State	1938	1939	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			
Me.	11	11	--	--
Vt.	3	3	--	--
N. Y.	163	147	--	--
Ohio	--	--	53	51
Mich.	466	461	128	125
Wis.	2	1	--	--
Minn.	3	3	--	--
Nebr.	22	16	80	80
Kans.	1	2	--	--
Mont.	17	16	81	79
Idaho	109	104	76	77
Wyo.	52	50	56	57
Colo.	359	395	141	170
N.Mex.	189	231	--	--
Ariz.	11	10	--	--
Utah	--	--	54	56
Oreg.	2	2	--	--
Calif.	343	329	183	171
Other States	--	--	138	135
U. S.	1,753	1,781	990	1,001

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	:		:			:		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N. Y.	297	260	20.0	25.0	21.5	5,049	7,425	5,590
N. J.	61	52	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,144
Pa.	1,041	906	18.8	21.0	20.5	18,286	21,861	18,573
Ohio	2,376	1,878	19.3	19.5	19.0	36,370	46,332	35,682
Ind.	1,881	1,553	16.9	16.0	16.5	28,266	30,096	25,624
Ill.	2,270	1,861	17.1	18.5	18.5	33,007	41,995	34,428
Mich.	896	709	19.9	21.5	21.0	15,817	19,264	14,889
Wis.	67	41	17.6	16.5	16.0	578	1,106	656
Minn.	258	163	18.7	13.5	18.0	3,190	3,483	2,934
Iowa	559	382	18.3	16.5	16.5	6,903	9,224	6,303
Mo.	2,424	1,655	13.7	13.0	15.0	24,265	31,512	24,825
S. Dak.	137	96	11.5	11.5	9.5	1,341	1,576	912
Nebr.	4,402	3,081	14.6	12.0	11.5	44,023	52,824	35,432
Kans.	14,487	10,553	12.5	10.5	10.5	137,853	152,114	110,806
Del.	83	71	17.4	20.0	17.0	1,590	1,660	1,207
Md.	471	386	18.8	20.0	19.0	8,419	9,420	7,334
Va.	609	548	14.3	14.0	14.0	8,764	8,526	7,672
W. Va.	156	140	14.7	15.0	14.5	1,983	2,340	2,030
N. C.	473	425	10.6	11.5	11.7	4,496	5,440	4,972
S. C.	161	183	9.8	11.0	11.0	1,054	1,771	2,013
Ga.	170	175	8.8	10.0	9.5	1,011	1,700	1,662
Ky.	552	422	13.6	15.0	11.5	4,623	8,280	4,853
Tenn.	491	370	10.9	11.0	11.0	3,989	5,401	4,070
Ala.	5	6	10.0	13.0	12.0	50	65	72
Ark.	70	41	9.2	8.5	9.0	490	595	369
Okla.	5,302	4,022	11.7	11.0	13.0	47,054	58,322	52,286
Tex.	3,894	2,939	10.2	9.0	10.0	32,038	35,046	29,390
Mont.	1,046	1,088	12.8	23.5	20.5	8,551	24,581	22,304
Idaho	700	588	19.7	25.0	21.0	12,533	17,500	12,348
Wyo.	181	190	11.0	13.0	9.5	1,259	2,353	1,805
Colo.	1,006	1,056	11.4	14.5	11.0	9,034	14,587	11,616
N. Mex.	238	262	9.4	10.0	12.5	2,538	2,380	3,275
Ariz.	50	35	22.2	22.0	23.0	776	1,100	805
Utah	209	176	16.4	21.0	13.0	2,983	4,389	2,288
Nev.	4	3	25.5	27.0	28.0	70	108	84
Wash.	1,197	1,053	23.5	27.0	24.5	24,550	32,319	25,798
Oreg.	738	617	19.6	21.5	20.0	13,442	15,867	12,340
Calif.	749	586	18.5	17.0	16.0	12,712	12,733	9,376
U. S.	49,711	38,572	14.5	13.8	13.9	560,160	686,637	537,767

ces

OLD WHEAT STOCKS

Stocks on farms July 1				Stocks on farms July 1			
State	Average			State	Average		
	1928-37	1938	1939		1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
Me.	12	8	14	S.C.	39	14	44
N.Y.	689	910	678	Ga.	50	101	153
N.J.	80	146	107	Ky.	123	306	290
Pa.	1,362	2,593	1,322	Tenn.	175	304	184
Ohio	3,046	4,152	2,785	Ala.	2	5	3
Ind.	1,824	2,777	1,814	Ark.	14	84	18
Ill.	1,419	2,740	1,489	Okla.	2,320	3,928	3,791
Mich.	2,010	2,426	3,513	Tex.	801	417	701
Wis.	302	409	482	Mont.	3,624	2,301	12,299
Minn.	2,152	4,652	7,400	Idaho	1,821	1,560	4,179
Iowa	589	1,758	1,534	Wyo.	302	367	768
Mo.	1,324	2,551	2,528	Colo.	827	1,364	2,524
N.Dak.	6,141	3,990	13,573	N.Mex.	171	295	134
S.Dak.	3,114	2,000	6,389	Ariz.	13	5	11
Nebr.	4,326	3,303	6,129	Utah	396	600	1,052
Kans.	8,915	9,483	11,414	Nev.	17	19	45
Del.	48	28	33	Wash.	1,189	762	1,033
Md.	257	362	283	Oreg.	694	715	707
Va.	492	680	512	Calif.	74	179	127
W.Va.	202	383	281				
N.C.	252	436	495	U.S.	51,212	59,113	90,838

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Avg.						
(1928-37)	318,452	191,312	118,804	36,723	87,662	752,952
1938	387,610	236,800	161,440	42,010	102,941	930,801
1939 2/	299,495	190,786	121,441	31,858	73,075	716,655

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1939.

mbp

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
			Average:			Indicated:		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	4	3	20.6	17.0	19.0	96	68	57
N.Y.	6	4	16.8	18.0	15.5	144	108	62
Pa.	9	11	17.4	19.0	17.5	200	171	192
Ohio	5	3	17.4	17.5	16.5	198	88	50
Ind.	9	9	15.2	16.0	16.0	183	144	144
Ill.	30	36	16.3	18.5	18.0	1,527	555	648
Mich.	17	20	16.2	15.0	14.0	269	255	280
Wis.	53	50	16.8	17.0	16.5	1,245	901	825
Minn.	2,263	1,358	12.6	15.0	12.5	15,740	33,945	16,975
Iowa	25	30	14.0	14.5	13.0	558	362	390
Mo.	8	3	12.4	11.0	12.0	111	88	36
N.Dak.	6,255	5,336	8.1	7.8	8.5	47,800	48,789	45,356
S.Dak.	2,156	1,798	7.7	8.5	7.0	15,062	18,326	12,586
Nebr.	289	124	9.3	10.0	6.5	2,231	2,890	806
Kans.	10	10	8.2	7.0	5.5	219	70	55
Mont.	3,412	2,919	9.3	14.0	13.5	26,666	47,768	39,406
Idaho	449	335	25.4	27.5	25.0	11,991	12,348	8,375
Wyo.	173	130	11.5	12.5	11.0	1,588	2,162	1,430
Colo.	333	183	13.1	14.5	12.0	4,085	4,828	2,196
N.Mex.	25	26	13.2	12.0	12.5	355	300	325
Utah	78	60	28.1	28.0	25.0	2,148	2,184	1,500
Nev.	15	16	24.6	23.0	25.0	303	345	400
Wash.	991	694	16.0	19.5	18.0	19,179	19,324	12,492
Oreg.	350	175	20.0	22.0	19.5	5,812	7,700	3,412
U. S.	16,965	13,333	10.9	12.0	11.1	157,716	203,719	147,998

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
			Average:			Indicated:		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	95	62	13.1	16.0	13.0	1,961	1,520	806
N.Dak.	2,700	2,541	9.5	11.5	10.0	25,938	31,050	25,410
S.Dak.	750	492	7.8	10.5	9.5	7,177	7,875	4,674
3 States	3,545	3,095	9.4	11.4	10.0	35,076	40,445	30,890

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN (ALL)

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	:		:			:		
	1938	1939	Average:	Indicated:	Average	1938	Indicated	
	Thousand acres		1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
			Bushels				Thousand bushels	
Me.	11	13	38.7	40.0	38.0	489	440	494
N. H.	16	15	41.1	41.0	41.0	599	656	615
Vt.	78	76	39.9	40.0	40.0	2,803	3,120	3,040
Mass.	39	38	41.1	38.0	42.0	1,606	1,482	1,596
R. I.	10	9	39.8	40.0	38.0	347	400	342
Conn.	49	48	38.8	36.0	40.0	2,005	1,764	1,920
N. Y.	685	671	33.7	37.0	34.0	21,221	25,345	22,814
N. J.	197	185	38.2	38.0	37.0	7,186	7,486	6,845
Pa.	1,368	1,354	39.0	43.5	44.0	51,087	59,508	59,576
Ohio	3,568	3,425	36.5	44.0	46.0	132,297	156,992	157,550
Ind.	4,229	4,144	33.5	41.0	43.0	151,195	173,389	178,192
Ill.	8,430	8,093	33.8	45.0	45.0	307,592	379,350	364,185
Mich.	1,590	1,542	29.2	36.5	38.0	43,167	58,035	58,596
Wis.	2,351	2,257	31.8	38.5	36.0	71,042	90,514	81,252
Minn.	4,501	4,546	29.4	35.0	36.0	136,346	157,535	163,656
Iowa	10,306	9,791	35.5	45.5	45.5	393,143	468,923	445,490
Mo.	4,260	4,090	20.1	25.0	28.0	113,655	106,500	114,520
N.Dak.	981	991	14.1	16.5	18.0	16,305	16,186	17,838
S.Dak.	2,974	2,859	12.5	12.0	19.0	54,933	35,688	54,321
Nebr.	7,430	7,275	16.7	14.5	23.0	159,176	107,735	167,325
Kans.	2,260	3,094	13.2	20.0	20.0	80,736	45,200	61,880
Del.	143	144	27.3	29.0	29.0	3,861	4,147	4,176
Md.	501	506	30.6	37.0	35.0	15,617	18,537	17,710
Va.	1,391	1,391	21.8	25.0	24.5	32,225	34,775	34,080
W.Va.	477	482	24.7	26.5	28.0	12,384	12,640	13,496
N. C.	2,442	2,418	18.0	19.0	19.5	41,355	46,398	47,151
S. C.	1,846	1,754	13.2	14.5	14.0	21,335	26,767	24,556
Ga.	4,623	4,531	9.8	11.5	10.0	38,902	53,164	45,310
Fla.	805	821	9.3	10.5	9.0	6,733	8,452	7,389
Ky.	2,761	2,816	21.6	27.0	26.0	62,688	74,547	73,216
Tenn.	2,689	2,581	20.9	25.5	21.0	60,308	68,570	54,201
Ala.	3,550	3,550	12.6	14.0	12.5	39,427	49,700	44,375
Miss.	3,034	2,913	14.7	16.0	13.5	36,262	48,544	39,326
Ark.	2,195	2,217	14.5	16.5	17.0	29,956	36,218	37,689
La.	1,620	1,636	14.3	16.5	14.5	20,098	26,730	23,722
Okla.	1,754	1,947	13.3	20.0	20.0	35,912	35,080	38,940
Tex.	4,728	4,870	15.6	16.0	17.0	75,962	75,648	82,790
Mont.	156	154	9.2	15.0	12.0	1,259	2,340	1,848
Idaho	32	33	34.9	37.0	34.0	1,225	1,184	1,122
Wyo.	240	226	10.6	12.0	11.5	2,071	2,880	2,599
Colo.	1,078	808	10.7	10.5	8.0	15,771	11,319	6,464
N.Mex.	193	216	13.8	13.5	13.0	2,928	2,606	2,808
Ariz.	33	30	15.6	15.0	15.0	502	495	450
Utah	20	18	24.8	25.0	22.5	457	500	405
Nev.	2	2	26.1	31.0	27.0	49	62	54
Wash.	29	35	34.8	35.0	32.0	1,168	1,015	1,120
Oreg.	55	57	30.6	29.0	31.0	1,904	1,595	1,767
Calif.	62	62	32.2	33.5	32.0	2,385	2,077	1,984
U. S.	91,792	90,734	23.0	27.7	28.3	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,570,795

ces

CORN STOCKS 1/

OATS STOCKS

(On Farms, July 1)				(On Farms, July 1)			
Average		Average		Average		Average	
State	1928-37	1938	1939	State	1928-37	1938	1939
Thousand bushels							
Me.	6	6	4	Me.	593	814	
N. H.	21	15	38	N. H.	73	58	
Vt.	39	42	48	Vt.	169	243	
Mass.	72	59	27	Mass.	15	24	
R. I.	14	16	16	R. I.	6	6	
Conn.	102	84	59	Conn.	9	9	
N. Y.	698	868	1,100	N. Y.	2,444	4,520	
N. J.	1,326	1,782	1,522	N. J.	245	147	
Pa.	6,948	10,930	9,292	Pa.	3,706	4,598	
Ohio	18,766	34,922	36,850	Ohio	4,972	4,809	
Ind.	24,190	56,183	47,263	Ind.	6,315	3,747	
Ill.	68,935	144,612	192,398	Ill.	31,597	16,580	
Mich.	4,329	8,359	10,969	Mich.	5,141	7,283	
Wis.	3,038	4,802	10,118	Wis.	7,936	12,938	
Minn.	12,000	32,766	52,986	Minn.	33,064	27,027	
Iowa	81,093	165,888	258,678	Iowa	54,400	39,617	
Mo.	17,752	35,311	54,055	Mo.	8,246	8,208	
N.Dak.	148	377	476	N.Dak.	7,380	10,015	
S.Dak.	7,463	7,471	12,348	S.Dak.	6,447	11,052	
Nebr.	37,086	21,978	53,750	Nebr.	4,633	12,117	
Kans.	16,306	4,083	11,664	Kans.	4,599	4,994	
Del.	743	1,008	685	Del.	5	3	
Md.	3,054	3,689	3,858	Md.	65	118	
Va.	5,246	8,117	4,965	Va.	185	237	
W.Va.	1,684	2,391	1,773	W.Va.	289	217	
N.C.	7,032	10,118	9,420	N.C.	531	668	
S.C.	3,652	4,648	6,046	S.C.	403	692	
Ga.	5,522	9,545	10,964	Ga.	519	958	
Fla.	525	829	1,269	Fla.	0	0	
Ky.	9,754	19,171	14,607	Ky.	222	169	
Tenn.	9,429	15,633	11,392	Tenn.	104	136	
Ala.	5,718	9,158	9,780	Ala.	169	190	
Miss.	4,368	7,610	7,171	Miss.	80	16	
Ark.	3,577	6,661	4,869	Ark.	297	154	
La.	1,380	2,436	2,357	La.	84	108	
Okla.	3,592	4,385	3,722	Okla.	3,829	3,019	
Tex.	8,154	5,494	7,250	Tex.	2,130	3,692	
Mont.	40	47	242	Mont.	1,122	2,321	
Idaho	126	148	262	Idaho	645	590	
Wyo.	111	198	265	Wyo.	406	677	
Colo.	1,796	461	1,978	Colo.	621	1,011	
N.Mex.	314	383	151	N.Mex.	270	33	
Ariz.	25	19	20	Ariz.	0	0	
Utah	9	0	10	Utah	71	109	
Nev.	1	0	1	Nev.	10	12	
Wash.	28	31	63	Wash.	967	403	
Oreg.	68	188	126	Oreg.	1,036	504	
Calif.	18	0	14	Calif.	15	34	
U. S.	376,299	642,922	836,921	U. S.	146,171	196,065	184,877

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

OATS

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre				Production	
	:		Average:		Indicated:		Indicated	
	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37	: 1938	: 1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	114	115	36.7	34.0	36.0	4,332	3,876	4,140
N. H.	8	7	37.4	36.0	38.0	284	288	266
Vt.	56	56	31.0	31.0	31.0	1,852	1,736	1,736
Mass.	6	5	32.5	34.0	30.0	166	204	150
R. I.	2	2	31.7	30.0	31.0	63	60	62
Conn.	6	6	28.8	30.0	26.0	195	180	156
N. Y.	782	821	27.4	34.0	26.0	23,077	26,588	21,346
N. J.	48	45	29.4	25.5	22.0	1,339	1,224	990
Pa.	915	933	27.8	33.5	26.5	25,937	30,652	24,724
Ohio	1,121	1,092	30.6	33.0	30.0	48,830	36,993	32,760
Ind.	1,310	1,176	27.4	26.0	24.0	49,177	34,060	28,224
Ill.	3,509	3,156	31.1	31.5	29.0	125,119	110,534	91,524
Mich.	1,224	1,224	28.8	35.0	32.0	39,160	42,840	39,168
Wis.	2,455	2,234	31.5	31.0	32.0	78,017	76,105	71,488
Minn.	3,900	3,938	31.0	33.0	32.0	134,433	128,700	126,016
Iowa	5,913	5,215	32.2	33.5	28.0	193,949	198,086	146,020
Mo.	1,900	1,676	21.2	24.0	20.0	34,737	45,600	33,520
N.Dak.	1,391	1,360	18.7	22.5	20.0	30,595	31,298	27,200
S.Dak.	1,535	1,567	21.0	30.0	23.0	41,218	46,050	36,041
Nebr.	1,867	1,360	21.9	29.5	14.0	49,924	55,076	19,040
Kans.	1,518	1,428	22.5	23.5	16.0	32,537	35,673	22,848
Del.	3	4	30.0	32.0	26.0	90	96	104
Md.	41	43	28.0	32.0	27.0	1,364	1,312	1,161
Va.	92	101	19.4	21.5	19.0	2,287	1,978	1,919
W.Va.	86	73	19.8	21.0	19.0	2,218	1,806	1,387
N.C.	253	263	18.6	22.0	22.0	3,906	5,566	5,786
S.C.	467	500	21.2	22.8	23.5	8,488	10,648	11,750
Ga.	426	456	18.8	22.5	20.0	6,297	9,585	9,120
Fla.	9	9	14.5	15.5	16.0	114	140	144
Ky.	62	62	16.2	19.5	16.0	2,166	1,209	992
Tenn.	85	90	15.7	20.0	16.5	1,596	1,700	1,485
Ala.	132	132	18.3	24.0	21.5	1,908	3,168	2,838
Miss.	59	66	21.4	27.0	31.0	918	1,593	2,046
Ark.	135	128	19.0	19.0	22.0	2,585	2,565	2,816
La.	50	55	24.2	27.0	32.0	718	1,350	1,760
Okla.	1,307	1,346	20.6	21.0	17.0	25,232	27,447	22,882
Tex.	1,420	1,420	23.4	26.0	23.0	34,245	36,920	32,660
Mont.	248	300	22.2	36.0	32.0	6,069	8,928	9,600
Idaho	126	151	35.4	39.0	35.0	4,805	4,914	5,285
Wyo.	114	98	24.3	27.0	23.0	2,851	3,078	2,254
Colo.	163	145	27.7	31.0	26.5	4,504	5,053	3,842
N.Mex.	30	26	23.2	22.0	21.5	575	660	559
Ariz.	10	10	27.5	26.0	25.0	288	260	250
Utah	28	28	36.0	39.0	34.0	1,391	1,092	952
Nev.	3	3	35.0	40.0	35.0	95	120	105
Wash.	158	198	48.8	42.5	48.0	7,879	6,715	9,504
Oreg.	269	315	32.2	25.0	33.0	8,794	6,725	10,395
Calif.	121	136	26.8	28.0	28.0	2,975	3,388	3,808
U. S.	35,477	33,574	27.7	29.7	26.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	872,823

BARLEY

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	:		:			:		
	1938	1939	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:	Indicated:	Indicated:
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	4	4	29.2	29.0	28.0	114	115	112
Vt.	5	5	26.4	29.0	27.0	102	145	135
N.Y.	146	161	23.7	29.5	21.5	3,934	4,307	3,462
N.J.	2	4	27.1	31.0	26.0	27	62	104
Pa.	69	110	25.4	29.5	23.0	1,468	2,036	3,080
Ohio	28	42	23.3	25.0	24.0	2,051	700	1,008
Ind.	25	32	20.2	20.0	20.0	732	500	640
Ill.	155	217	24.8	30.0	26.0	7,291	4,650	5,642
Mich.	166	191	22.5	27.5	24.0	5,116	4,565	4,584
Wis.	771	794	27.4	31.5	28.0	21,260	24,286	22,232
Minn.	1,960	2,078	21.9	24.5	22.0	44,091	48,020	45,716
Iowa	447	532	24.5	29.0	22.0	13,729	12,963	11,704
Mo.	102	163	17.4	19.0	19.0	678	1,938	3,097
N.Dak.	1,254	1,467	14.6	17.0	16.0	28,947	21,318	23,472
S.Dak.	1,315	1,460	15.2	22.0	15.0	25,253	28,930	21,900
Nebr.	916	1,163	18.0	23.5	13.0	11,882	21,526	15,119
Kans.	393	680	14.1	17.0	10.5	6,352	6,681	7,140
Md.	41	74	29.2	30.5	30.0	795	1,250	2,220
Va.	55	80	25.3	24.0	26.0	831	1,320	2,080
W.Va.	5	7	1/24.2	28.0	26.0	1/99	140	182
N.C.	10	11	18.0	19.0	20.0	275	190	220
Ky.	39	55	22.1	24.0	22.0	320	936	1,210
Tenn.	44	60	17.6	18.0	18.0	409	792	1,080
Okla.	180	468	15.0	19.0	16.0	1,360	3,420	7,488
Tex.	139	236	16.2	17.0	14.0	2,518	2,363	3,304
Mont.	132	202	18.8	29.0	26.0	2,855	3,828	5,252
Idaho	129	148	33.3	36.0	32.0	4,201	4,644	4,736
Wyo.	66	62	21.0	26.0	21.0	1,679	1,716	1,302
Colo.	510	408	18.9	23.5	16.0	8,075	11,985	6,528
N.Mex.	8	8	20.5	21.0	19.0	151	168	152
Ariz.	26	30	30.4	31.0	29.0	630	806	870
Utah	62	70	37.5	41.0	32.0	1,593	2,542	2,240
Nev.	7	9	36.9	38.0	32.0	239	266	288
Wash.	64	96	31.4	32.5	31.0	1,737	2,080	2,976
Oreg.	136	185	29.4	25.0	27.0	2,686	3,400	4,995
Calif.	1,102	1,234	27.0	25.0	24.0	29,548	27,550	29,616
U. S.	10,513	12,546	20.7	24.0	19.6	233,021	252,139	245,886

1/ Short-time average.

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE								
State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19	21	15.4	17.0	15.0	342	323	315
N.J.	22	21	17.4	17.0	17.0	429	374	357
Pa.	61	78	13.7	14.5	14.5	1,544	884	1,131
Ohio	26	85	13.5	13.5	14.0	895	351	1,190
Ind.	110	157	11.6	11.5	12.0	1,370	1,265	1,884
Ill.	94	97	11.9	13.5	13.0	971	1,269	1,261
Mich.	115	120	11.7	13.5	13.0	1,886	1,552	1,560
Wis.	330	351	10.8	13.0	11.0	2,515	4,290	2,761
Minn.	547	525	14.8	18.0	14.5	6,138	9,846	7,612
Iowa	101	76	14.6	15.5	13.5	1,124	1,566	1,026
Mo.	34	44	9.0	10.0	10.0	258	340	440
N.Dak.	961	938	9.0	13.5	8.0	8,076	12,974	7,504
S.Dak.	636	656	10.2	16.0	8.5	3,714	10,176	5,406
Nebr.	417	445	9.2	11.5	7.5	2,770	4,796	3,338
Kans.	65	70	10.7	10.5	10.5	363	682	735
Del.	7	10	12.5	14.0	12.0	79	98	120
Md.	14	21	13.0	12.5	13.0	249	175	273
Va.	38	49	11.5	11.5	11.5	603	437	564
W.Va.	7	8	11.5	12.5	11.0	135	88	88
N.C.	58	64	7.6	7.0	7.0	484	406	448
S.C.	9	10	8.3	9.0	9.5	75	81	95
Ga.	19	20	6.0	6.0	6.5	103	114	130
Ky.	18	20	10.8	12.5	11.0	204	225	220
Tenn.	39	43	6.8	7.0	7.0	180	273	301
Okla.	40	64	7.9	8.5	8.5	141	340	544
Tex.	4	6	10.6	10.5	8.5	30	42	51
Mont.	37	44	8.7	16.0	15.0	415	592	660
Idaho	8	6	11.0	12.0	10.0	57	96	60
Wyo.	30	33	6.7	6.5	5.5	176	195	182
Colo.	41	66	7.4	8.5	7.0	330	348	462
Utah	4	4	7.5	9.0	5.5	18	36	22
Wash.	13	17	8.4	8.5	9.5	170	110	162
Oreg.	50	45	12.9	12.5	11.5	397	625	518
Calif.	5	6	1/12.4	14.0	11.0	1/100	70	66
U. S.	3,979	4,100	11.1	13.8	10.1	36,330	55,039	41,486
1/ Short-time average.								

RICE								
State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1938	1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ark.	189	180	50.3	50.0	52.0	8,178	9,450	9,360
La.	494	484	40.0	42.0	40.0	18,128	20,748	19,360
Tex.	255	258	50.9	51.0	51.0	9,215	13,005	13,158
Calif.	130	120	67.6	70.0	70.0	7,827	9,100	8,400
U. S.	1,068	1,042	47.5	49.0	48.3	43,337	52,303	50,278

TAME HAY

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre				Production	
	:		Average:		Indicated:		Average:	
	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37:	: 1938	: 1939	: 1928-37:	: 1938	: 1939
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons	
Me.	1,004	1,004	0.87	0.93	0.85	863	935	853
N. H.	386	388	1.02	1.05	1.00	380	405	388
Vt.	927	938	1.17	1.18	1.20	1,086	1,096	1,126
Mass.	391	397	1.32	1.47	1.20	479	575	476
R. I.	45	46	1.25	1.29	1.15	49	58	53
Conn.	341	344	1.31	1.51	1.15	396	516	396
N. Y.	4,009	3,986	1.21	1.36	1.07	4,941	5,436	4,265
N. J.	216	218	1.51	1.65	1.39	335	357	303
Pa.	2,418	2,421	1.20	1.36	1.10	3,004	3,283	2,663
Ohio	2,637	2,682	1.10	1.40	1.20	2,860	3,695	3,218
Ind.	1,995	1,995	1.12	1.41	1.25	2,052	2,815	2,494
Ill.	2,753	2,860	1.18	1.48	1.30	3,164	4,083	3,718
Mich.	2,644	2,716	1.18	1.40	1.35	3,040	3,714	3,667
Wis.	3,655	3,921	1.37	1.77	1.50	4,429	6,479	5,882
Minn.	2,882	2,926	1.31	1.70	1.40	3,433	4,893	4,096
Iowa	3,083	3,428	1.32	1.62	1.30	4,082	4,997	4,456
Mo.	2,214	2,500	.88	1.02	1.06	2,472	2,251	2,650
N.Dak.	1,046	1,037	.94	1.11	.97	1,098	1,162	1,006
S.Dak.	848	808	.85	1.03	.85	901	870	687
Nebr.	1,170	1,230	1.39	1.46	1.10	2,181	1,709	1,353
Kans.	760	880	1.38	1.54	1.45	1,558	1,171	1,276
Del.	64	64	1.31	1.42	1.28	82	91	82
Md.	382	387	1.21	1.42	1.27	464	543	491
Va.	1,052	1,063	.95	1.08	.85	916	1,138	904
W.Va.	684	688	.95	1.17	.95	645	802	654
N.C.	962	953	.80	.90	.85	654	863	810
S.C.	551	559	.72	.78	.75	338	431	419
Ga.	1,085	1,123	.53	.58	.59	425	631	663
Fla.	99	102	.55	.57	.55	48	56	56
Ky.	1,319	1,363	.98	1.30	1.05	1,270	1,720	1,431
Tenn.	1,660	1,672	.89	1.11	1.00	1,305	1,850	1,672
Ala.	848	858	.72	.78	.78	460	662	669
Miss.	877	842	1.17	1.24	1.25	644	1,086	1,052
Ark.	942	944	1.00	1.04	1.10	713	980	1,038
La.	299	291	1.20	1.11	1.15	292	333	335
Okla.	582	624	1.26	1.40	1.30	646	815	811
Tex.	1,036	1,045	.98	.98	.98	700	1,012	1,024
Mont.	1,255	1,270	1.18	1.55	1.40	1,752	1,940	1,778
Idaho	1,028	1,032	2.13	2.26	2.05	2,240	2,323	2,116
Wyo.	801	772	1.22	1.16	1.15	895	933	888
Colo.	1,062	1,063	1.57	1.75	1.50	1,828	1,863	1,594
N.Mex.	136	138	1.99	1.97	2.00	266	268	276
Ariz.	199	232	2.62	2.48	2.35	509	493	545
Utah	494	500	2.02	2.13	1.83	1,089	1,051	915
Nev.	184	186	1.91	2.01	1.70	370	370	316
Wash.	940	991	1.81	1.82	1.75	1,622	1,707	1,734
Oreg.	838	827	1.77	1.77	1.70	1,568	1,486	1,406
Calif.	1,506	1,487	2.55	2.89	2.75	4,222	4,352	4,089
U. S.	56,309	57,801	1.24	1.43	1.26	68,765	80,299	72,794

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1939
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

WILD HAY										PASTURE		
Acreage		Yield per acre			Production			Condition July 1				
State		Average:	Indic.	Average:	Indic.	Average:						
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Thousand acres		Tons			Thousand tons			Percent			
Me.	8	8	0.93	1.00	0.90	6	8	7	86	94	84	
N.H.	7	7	.90	.95	.90	5	7	6	86	89	83	
Vt.	10	10	.91	.95	.90	7	10	9	89	78	93	
Mass.	8	8	.93	1.00	.85	7	8	7	85	91	73	
R.I.	1	1	.86	.80	.90	1	1	1	87	79	69	
Conn.	10	10	1.08	1.15	1.00	8	12	10	88	92	.66	
N.Y.	65	72	.90	1.00	.90	39	65	65	80	82	.71	
N.J.	12	11	1.28	1.30	1.20	17	16	13	80	84	59	
Pa.	14	14	.81	.85	.75	10	12	10	78	85	71	
Ohio	5	5	.72	.80	.80	3	4	4	72	93	84	
Ind.	6	6	.87	1.00	.90	8	6	5	72	94	88	
Ill.	15	12	.82	.80	.85	17	12	10	72	94	91	
Mich.	26	30	.81	.85	.90	28	22	27	77	89	88	
Wis.	184	166	.98	1.00	1.00	273	184	166	76	87	88	
Minn.	1,428	1,428	.90	1.10	.90	1,553	1,571	1,285	74	91	85	
Iowa	154	154	.96	1.15	.90	179	177	139	76	93	82	
Mo.	120	130	.94	1.15	1.20	127	138	156	70	88	91	
N.Dak.	1,586	1,459	.72	.80	.75	1,150	1,269	1,094	61	72	74	
S.Dak.	1,838	1,562	.52	.55	.55	918	1,011	859	61	75	60	
Nebr.	2,384	2,503	.63	.75	.60	1,666	1,788	1,502	72	77	69	
Kans.	697	697	.85	1.20	1.00	709	836	697	70	74	72	
Del.	1	1	1.08	1.00	1.00	2	1	1	78	81	66	
Md.	4	4	.86	1.15	.90	3	5	4	76	84	77	
Va.	13	13	.78	.80	.72	7	10	9	73	92	72	
W.Va.	10	11	.76	.95	.80	7	10	9	73	93	76	
N.C.	31	32	.95	1.00	1.00	23	31	32	75	92	79	
S.C.	22	20	.73	.80	.70	12	18	14	67	80	68	
Ga.	19	20	.82	.85	.85	15	16	17	69	84	83	
Fla.	1	1	.72	.60	.65	2	1	1	73	80	84	
Ky.	25	25	.90	1.10	1.10	13	23	28	73	90	90	
Tenn.	32	32	.74	.90	.83	27	29	27	70	91	87	
Ala.	40	40	.73	.90	.95	32	36	38	69	83	90	
Miss.	69	69	.99	1.10	1.15	56	76	79	70	84	88	
Ark.	168	168	.95	1.05	1.10	147	176	185	72	86	88	
La.	13	20	1.00	1.30	1.05	21	23	21	71	80	81	
Okla.	460	455	.85	1.15	1.00	424	529	455	68	81	77	
Tex.	271	271	.90	1.05	.90	203	235	244	70	82	69	
Mont.	599	569	.75	.95	.90	421	569	512	63	92	89	
Idaho	32	78	.96	1.00	.90	37	32	70	85	94	82	
Wyo.	292	289	.71	.75	.60	206	219	173	82	90	74	
Colo.	374	355	.92	1.00	.85	329	374	302	74	86	61	
N.Mex.	25	23	.77	.65	.65	18	16	15	68	63	61	
Ariz.	7	7	.90	1.00	1.00	10	7	7	79	77	73	
Utah	60	59	1.02	1.10	.95	66	66	56	75	85	69	
Nev.	137	134	.97	1.10	.95	122	151	127	81	91	84	
Wash.	29	29	1.20	1.15	1.10	36	33	32	83	76	80	
Oreg.	220	209	.97	1.15	.80	223	253	167	85	77	74	
Calif.	187	159	1.03	1.30	1.00	159	243	159	75	90	64	
U.S.	11,774	11,386	.76	.89	.78	9,414	10,444	8,856	73	86	78	

ALFALFA HAY 1/									
State	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production				
	1938	1939	Average	1938	1939	Average	1938	1939	
Me.	5	5	1.50	1.50	1.30	10	8		6
N.H.	3	4	1.96	1.95	1.90	7	6		8
Vt.	13	14	2.20	2.20	2.30	22	29		32
Mass.	8	8	2.28	2.40	2.30	13	19		18
R.I.	1	1	2/2.26	2.40	2.20	2/2	2		2
Conn.	16	17	2.77	3.10	2.15	32	50		37
N.Y.	301	292	1.90	1.95	1.65	483	587		482
N.J.	49	50	2.18	2.25	1.95	81	110		98
Pa.	215	219	1.89	2.00	1.70	279	430		372
Ohio	465	512	1.81	2.05	1.95	586	953		998
Ind.	433	459	1.68	1.85	1.85	468	801		849
Ill.	405	429	2.02	2.30	2.25	645	932		965
Mich.	1,048	1,100	1.54	1.65	1.65	1,256	1,729		1,815
Wis.	1,199	1,175	1.95	2.30	1.90	1,114	2,758		2,232
Minn.	1,263	1,200	1.72	2.15	1.75	1,418	2,715		2,100
Iowa	900	900	2.09	2.20	1.90	1,338	1,980		1,710
Mo.	152	201	1.88	2.20	2.25	337	334		452
N.Dak.	122	98	1.07	1.15	1.00	233	140		98
S.Dak.	301	241	.95	1.05	.85	583	316		205
Nebr.	789	710	1.54	1.45	1.15	1,758	1,144		816
Kans.	394	429	1.57	1.75	1.65	1,154	690		708
Del.	6	6	2.39	2.20	2.20	13	13		13
Md.	34	35	1.96	2.10	2.00	57	71		70
Va.	61	67	1.74	1.90	1.50	87	116		100
W.Va.	25	27	1.77	1.95	1.80	26	49		49
N.C.	8	9	1.82	2.00	1.90	12	16		17
S.C.	2	2	1.78	1.60	1.50	4	3		3
Ga.	6	7	1.81	1.80	1.80	9	11		13
Ky.	160	176	1.52	1.90	1.75	186	304		308
Tenn.	67	72	1.61	1.90	1.85	53	127		133
Ala.	4	4	1.38	1.50	1.45	5	6		6
Miss.	69	65	2.22	2.20	2.35	36	152		153
Ark.	77	69	1.94	1.75	2.00	118	135		138
La.	21	21	2.18	1.70	2.15	35	36		45
Okla.	240	262	1.77	1.90	1.85	395	456		485
Tex.	91	100	2.27	2.25	2.25	144	205		225
Mont.	619	607	1.57	1.75	1.75	1,083	1,083		1,062
Idaho	781	781	2.44	2.55	2.30	1,886	1,992		1,796
Wyo.	367	367	1.48	1.55	1.40	556	569		514
Colo.	661	661	1.88	2.10	1.85	1,337	1,388		1,223
N.Mex.	91	91	2.36	2.40	2.40	214	218		218
Ariz.	145	174	2.94	2.80	2.60	445	406		452
Utah	447	451	2.08	2.20	1.90	1,025	983		857
Nev.	137	138	2.19	2.25	1.90	305	308		262
Wash.	280	300	2.54	2.50	2.30	578	700		690
Oreg.	259	259	2.50	2.60	2.45	635	673		635
Calif.	722	736	3.94	4.30	4.20	2,985	3,105		3,091
U.S.	13,462	13,551	1.94	2.14	1.96	24,097	28,358		26,561

1/ Included in tame hay.
2/ Short-time average.

mbp

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY ^{1/}

State	Acreage		Yield per acre			Production		
	1938	1939	Average	1938	Indic.	Average	1938	Indicated
	Thousand acres		1928-37	Tons	1939	1928-37	Thousand tons	1939
Me.	485	485	0.97	1.05	0.95	549	509	461
N.H.	212	216	1.15	1.15	1.15	239	244	248
Vt.	684	691	1.22	1.23	1.25	851	841	864
Mass.	281	287	1.44	1.58	1.30	364	444	373
R.I.	24	24	1.36	1.43	1.30	30	34	31
Conn.	189	191	1.39	1.60	1.10	222	302	210
N.Y.	3,160	3,128	1.20	1.35	1.05	3,940	4,266	3,284
N.J.	127	123	1.36	1.45	1.15	213	184	141
Pa.	2,066	2,045	1.16	1.30	1.05	2,583	2,686	2,147
Ohio	1,929	1,852	.98	1.25	1.00	2,014	2,411	1,852
Ind.	1,149	954	.95	1.25	1.00	1,050	1,436	954
Ill.	1,250	1,200	1.08	1.35	1.20	1,401	1,688	1,440
Mich.	1,388	1,374	1.02	1.25	1.15	1,587	1,735	1,580
Wis.	2,007	2,268	1.25	1.50	1.35	2,816	3,010	3,062
Minn.	757	833	1.20	1.45	1.25	1,220	1,098	1,041
Iowa	1,336	1,590	1.09	1.35	1.00	2,126	1,804	1,590
Mo.	1,260	1,210	.78	.85	.90	1,469	1,071	1,089
N. Dak.	16	17	.90	1.10	1.00	33	18	17
S. Dak.	18	16	.77	.95	.70	32	17	11
Nebr.	12	15	.96	1.15	.75	76	14	11
Kans.	20	30	.94	1.05	1.00	129	21	30
Del.	40	38	1.19	1.35	1.15	49	54	44
Md.	300	303	1.12	1.35	1.20	343	405	364
Va.	476	457	1.00	1.20	.85	472	571	388
W. Va.	420	412	.94	1.20	.90	431	504	371
N. C.	69	76	.91	1.00	.90	62	69	68
Ga.	4	4	.95	.90	.95	3	4	4
Ky.	364	379	.90	1.20	1.05	388	437	398
Tenn.	230	262	.90	1.10	.95	257	253	249
Ala.	5	5	2/.80	.85	.90	2/ 4	4	4
Miss.	7	8	1.23	1.35	1.35	4	9	11
Ark.	58	55	.88	.95	1.00	55	55	55
Mont.	225	225	1.28	1.70	1.40	306	382	315
Idaho	119	125	1.36	1.45	1.35	204	173	169
Wyo.	106	111	1.12	1.00	1.10	121	106	122
Colo.	130	124	1.38	1.35	1.25	222	176	155
N. Mex.	6	7	1.27	1.20	1.25	10	7	9
Utah	20	21	1.45	1.65	1.20	33	33	25
Nev.	21	21	1.26	1.50	1.20	32	32	25
Wash.	200	194	2.07	2.00	2.00	386	400	388
Oreg.	115	105	1.58	1.60	1.40	186	184	147
Calif.	35	35	2/1.60	1.80	1.70	2/59	63	60
U.S.	21,320	21,516	1.10	1.30	1.11	26,577	27,754	23,807

^{1/} Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

^{2/} Short-time average.

mhp

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	:		:			:		
	1938	1939	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:	1938	1939
	Thousand acres		Bushels				Thousand bushels	
Mich.	10	15	1/ 8.9	9.0	7.0	1/ 58	90	105
Wis.	4	13	10.8	11.0	10.5	64	44	136
Minn.	453	1,132	7.9	10.5	8.0	5,245	4,756	9,056
Iowa	10	40	8.8	12.0	9.0	151	120	360
Mo.	4	6	4.3	5.0	4.5	13	20	27
N.Dak.	298	358	4.5	5.0	5.0	4,008	1,490	1,790
S.Dak.	45	109	3.9	8.5	5.5	1,231	382	600
Nebr.	1	1	1/ 5.4	8.5	5.5	44	8	6
Kans.	51	122	5.8	7.2	7.0	257	367	854
Mont.	42	128	4.0	5.0	5.5	635	210	704
Calif.	36	110	1/16.9	19.0	16.0	1/ 515	684	1,760
U. S.	954	2,034	5.9	8.6	7.6	11,943	8,171	15,398
1/ Short-time average.								

HOPS

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	:		:			:		
	1938	1939	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:	1938	1939
	Acres		Pounds				Thousand pounds	
Wash.	5,000	4,900	1,766	1,935	1,900	1/ 7,032	1/ 9,675	9,310
Oreg.	19,800	19,400	970	830	1,060	1/18,352	1/16,434	20,664
Calif.	6,700	6,900	1,604	1,366	1,400	1/ 8,695	1/ 9,152	9,660
U. S.	31,500	31,200	1,198	1,119	1,267	1/ 34,079	1/ 35,261	39,574
1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions, including the 1938 marketing agreement allotments.								

SORGO (For Sirup)

Acreage			Acreage		
State	1938	1939	State	1938	1939
Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
Ind.	3	3	Ky.	11	12
Ill.	2	2	Tenn.	15	15
Iowa	3	3	Ala.	33	38
Mo.	10	10	Miss.	18	17
Kans.	2	3	Ark.	20	20
Va.	2	2	Okla.	2	2
N.C.	14	13	Tex.	33	33
S.C.	6	6			
Ga.	16	16	U. S.	190	195

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1939

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1939
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS			COWPEAS			VELVET BEANS		
Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/			Acreage 1/		
State	1938	1939	1938	1939		1938	1939	
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N.Y.	6	8	-	-		-	-	
N.J.	10	12	2	2		-	-	
Pa.	49	64	1	1		-	-	
Ohio	445	668	3	3		-	-	
Ind.	828	1,201	19	30		-	-	
Ill.	2,118	2,542	145	177		-	-	
Mich.	77	135	-	-		-	-	
Wis.	189	227	-	-		-	-	
Iowa	950	1,083	-	-		-	-	
Mo.	320	330	70	77		-	-	
Nebr.	7	14	-	-		-	-	
Kans.	39	58	6	9		-	-	
Del.	41	43	2	2		-	-	
Md.	40	42	10	9		-	-	
Va.	102	105	74	70		-	-	
W. Va.	43	46	2	2		-	-	
N.C.	300	306	178	142		-	-	
S.C.	25	30	357	321		17	17	
Ga.	89	89	284	256		55	55	
Fla.	-	-	25	25		9	9	
Ky.	130	143	56	39		-	-	
Tenn.	181	176	159	119		-	-	
Ala.	255	250	176	158		28	24	
Miss.	310	270	223	201		14	12	
Ark.	200	180	380	319		-	-	
La.	53	53	107	90		6	6	
Okla.	13	14	107	96		-	-	
Tex.	38	30	671	503		-	-	
U.S.	6,858	8,119	3,057	2,651		129	123	
1/ Grown alone for all purposes.								

PEANUTS					
Acreage 1/			Condition July 1		
State	1938	1939	Avg. 1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Percent	
Va.	163	171	80	75	79
N.C.	250	262	76	75	79
Tenn.	8	8	70	74	63
Total	421	441	77	75	79
S.C.	17	18	68	69	78
Ga.	691	746	73	79	72
Fla.	134	141	79	84	74
Ala.	380	426	72	79	70
Miss.	38	40	71	75	70
Total	1,260	1,371	73	79	72
Ark.	48	55	72	73	74
La.	36	37	71	76	75
Okla.	45	50	70	72	75
Tex.	350	385	69	70	71
Total	479	527	70	71	72
U. S.	2,160	2,339	73	77	73
1/ Grown alone for all purposes.					

CROF REPORT

of 32

July 1, 1939

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10. 1933

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	:Type :	: Acreage Harvested :		: Yield per Acre :		Ind. :	Average :	: Production :	
		: 1936 :	: 1939 :	: 1938-37 :	: 1939 :			: 1938-37 :	: 1939 :
	:No. :	: Acres :		: Pounds :				: Thousand pounds :	
FLUE-CURED:									
Virginia	11	101,000	121,000	657	710	735	65,093	71,710	88,935
North Carolina	11	246,000	283,000	720	795	850	178,318	195,570	240,550
Total old belt	11	347,000	404,000	701	770	816	243,410	267,280	329,485
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	293,000	366,000	786	860	1,000	262,540	251,980	366,000
North Carolina	13	64,500	81,000	842	960	1,080	47,813	61,920	87,480
South Carolina	13	104,000	125,000	779	950	975	79,624	98,800	121,875
Total South Carolina belt	13	168,500	206,000	800	954	1,016	127,437	160,720	209,355
Georgia	14	87,000	104,000	813	1,030	950	65,870	89,610	98,800
Florida	14	16,300	23,500	756	975	810	5,529	15,892	19,035
Alabama	14	300	400	---	830	800	---	249	320
Total Ga. & Fla. belt	14	103,600	127,900	808	1,021	924	71,415	105,751	118,155
Total Flue-cured	11-14	912,100	1,103,900	760	861	927	704,802	785,731	1,022,995
PIPE-CURED:									
Virginia	21	20,400	21,400	749	710	750	21,170	14,484	16,050
Kentucky	22	22,500	21,600	786	630	810	31,121	14,175	17,496
Tennessee	22	41,500	41,500	829	770	835	50,600	31,955	34,652
Total C'ville & H'ville	22	64,000	63,100	813	721	826	81,721	46,130	52,148
Kentucky	23	22,000	21,600	765	775	825	25,690	17,050	17,820
Tennessee	23	6,100	5,800	812	805	825	6,428	4,910	4,785
Total Paducah	23	28,100	27,400	775	781	825	32,118	21,960	22,605
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	2,000	2,000	796	875	850	5,013	1,750	1,700
Total Pipe-cured	21-24	114,500	113,900	794	736	812	140,022	84,324	92,503
AIR-CURED (Light):									
Ohio	31	13,700	14,800	818	850	875	12,575	11,645	12,950
Indiana	31	11,100	11,300	790	825	825	8,852	9,158	9,322
Missouri	31	6,500	6,500	900	950	1,000	5,201	6,175	6,500
Kansas	31	500	700	1/	950	950	229	475	665
Virginia	31	11,200	11,800	1,038	940	1,050	8,808	10,528	12,390
West Virginia	31	3,200	3,000	680	690	675	3,400	2,208	2,025
North Carolina	31	8,200	8,000	803	900	880	5,257	7,380	7,040
Kentucky	31	286,000	289,000	775	810	850	222,238	231,660	245,650
Tennessee	31	66,000	62,000	852	900	880	49,204	59,400	54,560
Alabama	31	200	200	---	800	850	---	160	170
Total Burley	31	406,600	407,300	796	833	862	315,639	338,789	351,272
Southern Maryland	32	37,500	37,900	704	780	700	25,217	29,250	26,530
Total air-cured (Light)	31-32	444,100	445,200	789	829	849	340,907	368,039	377,802
AIR-CURED (dark):									

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1938 AND 1939

Class and Type	: Type : : No. :	: Acreage Harvested :		: Yield per Acre :		: Average : : 1928-37 :	: Production :	
		: 1938 :	: 1939 :	: Avg. : : 1928-37 :	: 1938 :		: Ind. : : 1939 :	
Acres								
Pounds								
Thousand pounds								
CIGAR FILLER:								
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	24,000	26,900	1,228	1,325	37,532	31,800	34,701
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	13,600	15,600	938	900	20,149	12,240	14,820
Georgia	45	400	400	1,015	1,150	429	460	460
Florida	45	800	1,200	1,006	1,350	575	1,080	1,380
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	1,200	1,600	1,004	1,283	1,004	1,540	1,840
Total cigar filler	41-45	38,800	44,100	1,109	1,175	58,784	45,580	51,361
CIGAR BINDER:								
Massachusetts	51	100	100	1,572	1,150	383	115	165
Connecticut	51	8,000	8,000	1,554	1,130	13,618	9,040	13,200
Total Conn. Val. broadleaf	51	8,100	8,100	1,554	1,130	14,001	2/ 9,155	13,365
Massachusetts	52	4,700	4,900	1,534	1,210	7,348	5,687	7,987
Connecticut	52	2,600	2,800	1,534	1,050	5,573	2,730	4,564
Total Conn. Val. Havana seed	52	7,300	7,700	1,534	1,153	12,922	2/ 8,417	12,551
New York	53	1,200	1,500	1,212	1,400	1,046	1,680	2,025
Pennsylvania	53	200	200	1,319	1,550	392	310	285
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,400	1,700	1,242	1,421	1,438	1,990	2,310
Southern Wisconsin	54	15,000	14,000	1,337	1,340	19,905	20,100	19,600
Wisconsin	55	9,700	9,500	1,288	1,300	12,193	12,610	13,110
Minnesota	55	700	700	1,135	1,100	1,080	770	819
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	10,400	10,200	1,280	1,287	13,273	13,380	13,929
Total cigar binder	51-55	42,200	41,700	1,409	1,257	61,538	53,042	61,755
CIGAR WRAPPER:								
Massachusetts	61	1,200	1,300	1,012	820	1,145	984	1,352
Connecticut	61	6,100	6,400	995	730	5,182	4,453	6,656
Total Conn. Val. shade-grown	61	7,300	7,700	998	745	6,326	2/ 5,437	8,008
Georgia	62	800	800	1,053	1,100	487	880	860
Florida	62	2,400	2,400	1,006	1,130	2,295	2,712	2,580
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	3,200	3,200	1,013	1,122	2,782	3,592	3,440
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	10,500	10,900	1,007	860	9,211	9,029	11,448
Total cigar types	41-62	91,500	96,700	1,216	1,177	129,533	107,651	124,564
UNITED STATES		All	1,602,800	1,802,500	803.2	860.1	1,378,534	1,654,622

1/ Short-time average

2/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

July 1, 1939

TOBACCO

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
			Average			Indicated		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	6,000	6,300	1,432	1,131	1,509	8,891	1/6,786	9,504
Conn.	16,700	17,200	1,380	971	1,420	24,461	1/16,223	24,420
N.Y.	1,200	1,500	1,212	1,400	1,350	1,046	1,680	2,025
Pa.	24,200	27,100	1,238	1,327	1,291	37,923	32,110	34,986
Ohio	27,300	30,400	891	875	913	33,294	23,885	27,770
Ind.	11,600	11,800	798	826	827	10,548	9,583	9,760
Wis.	24,700	23,500	1,316	1,324	1,392	32,098	32,710	32,710
Minn.	700	700	1,135	1,100	1,170	1,080	770	819
Mo.	6,500	6,500	900	950	1,000	5,201	6,175	6,500
Kans.	500	700	2/812	950	950	2/244	475	665
Md.	37,500	37,900	704	780	700	25,217	29,250	26,530
Va.	135,400	157,200	701	730	762	98,075	98,906	119,775
W.Va.	3,200	3,000	680	690	675	3,400	2,208	2,025
N.C.	611,700	738,000	766	845	950	493,927	516,850	701,070
S.C.	104,000	125,000	779	950	975	79,624	98,800	121,875
Ga.	88,200	105,200	816	1,031	952	66,787	90,950	100,120
Fla.	19,500	27,100	843	1,009	849	8,399	19,684	22,995
Ky.	366,500	370,200	780	797	848	321,370	292,175	313,896
Tenn.	116,900	112,600	838	846	859	108,818	98,905	96,687
Ala.	500	600	---	818	817	---	409	490
U. S.	1,602,800	1,802,500	803.2	860.1	918.0	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,654,632

1/ Including loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood estimated as follows: Massachusetts - 1,258,000 pounds, and Connecticut - 4,697,000 pounds.

2/ Short-time average.

BEANS (Dry Edible) 1/

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
			Average			Indicated		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Me.	11	11	842	920	880	65	101	97
Vt.	3	3	606	630	615	19	19	18
N.Y.	161	145	744	900	750	979	1,449	1,088
Mich.	466	438	693	980	800	3,861	4,567	3,504
Wis.	2	1	397	420	380	24	8	4
Minn.	3	3	321	450	350	18	14	10
Nebr.	19	14	667	1,000	900	90	190	126
Kans.	---	1	362	---	200	31	---	2
Mont.	16	15	1,055	1,350	1,100	290	216	165
Idaho	108	102	1,239	1,450	1,320	1,482	1,566	1,346
Wyo.	48	46	1,041	980	930	374	470	428
Colo.	312	253	315	480	225	1,079	1,498	569
N.Mex.	166	189	342	320	300	545	531	567
Ariz.	11	10	468	580	520	38	64	52
Oreg.	2	2	3/597	600	700	3/11	12	14
Calif.	343	329	1,159	1,330	1,188	3,736	4,563	3,907
U.S.	1,671	1,562	730.6	913.7	761.7	12,638	15,268	11,897

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds. 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1939

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

	: <u>Acreage</u> :		: <u>Yield per Acre</u> :		: <u>Production</u>			
State	:Harvested:	For Harvest:	Average:		:Indicated:	Average :	:Indicated	
	: <u>1938</u> :	<u>1939</u>	:1928-37:	<u>1938</u> :	<u>1939</u>	:1928-37 :	<u>1938</u> :	<u>1939</u>
	<u>Thousand acres</u>			<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>	
Ohio	51	48	8.4	7.2	7.0	248	366	336
Mich.	122	117	7.7	8.2	8.5	736	1,005	994
Nebr.	77	79	12.4	14.4	11.0	888	1,111	869
Mont.	78	75	11.6	12.7	11.9	627	987	892
Idaho	71	73	10.9	15.8	11.0	517	1,122	803
Wyo.	53	54	11.8	12.9	11.5	530	684	621
Colo.	137	156	12.3	14.6	10.5	2,287	2,001	1,638
Utah	52	51	12.2	15.7	10.0	584	814	510
Calif.	162	160	13.0	15.1	14.5	1,268	2,129	2,320
Other								
<u>States</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>1,179</u>
<u>U. S.</u>	<u>930</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>8,486</u>	<u>11,614</u>	<u>10,162</u>

SUGARCANE (For Sirup)

Acreage			Acreage		
State	1938	1939	State	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres	
S.C.	4	4	Ark.	1	1
Ga.	33	35	La.	29	28
Fla.	11	11	Tex.	7	7
Ala.	25	26	U. S.	137	140
Miss.	27	28			

SUGARCANE (For Sugar)

		Excluding Cane for Seed							
State	Acreage	Yield of Cane per Acre	Production	State	Acreage	Yield of Cane per Acre	Production	State	Acreage
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres				
La.	270	241	15.8	21.7	21.0	3,227	5,859	5,061	
Fla.	24.3	21.0	29.6	35.4	34.2	382	861	718	
Total	294.3	262.0	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,779	

Including Cane for Seed

La.	288	257	15.7	21.7	21.0	3,552	6,250	5,397	
Fla.	24.9	21.6	29.6	35.6	34.2	399	886	739	
Total	312.9	278.6	16.5	22.8	22.0	3,951	7,136	6,136	

POTATOES 1/								
GROUP	Acreage	Field per Acre	Production					
and		Average:	Ind.:Average:	Indicated				
STATE	1938 : 1939	1928-37: 1938:	1939:1928-37:	1938 : 1939				
	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels					
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:								
Maine	165	170	267	240	285	44,968	39,600	48,450
New York	220	209	123	122	120	29,005	26,840	25,080
Pennsylvania	193	189	120	114	115	25,584	22,002	21,735
3 Eastern	528	568	161.1	155.0	167.7	99,567	88,442	95,265
Michigan	250	265	92	120	105	25,922	30,000	27,825
Wisconsin	212	206	88	90	95	23,380	19,080	19,570
Minnesota	230	239	77	90	95	25,691	20,700	22,705
North Dakota 2/	142	153	72	85	80	9,137	12,070	12,240
South Dakota	29	31	57	56	70	2,293	1,624	2,170
5 Central 2/	363	394	82.4	96.7	94.5	37,023	33,474	34,510
Nebraska	20	86	79	78	70	8,456	6,240	6,020
Montana	18	21	93	90	90	1,911	1,620	1,890
Idaho	115	138	214	250	200	23,708	28,750	27,600
Wyoming	18	22	88	60	70	2,312	1,080	1,540
Colorado	91	87	146	130	110	14,762	11,830	9,570
Utah	12.6	12.9	152	165	135	2,000	2,244	1,742
Nevada	2.1	2.0	142	160	130	421	336	260
Washington	44	44	166	172	175	8,422	7,568	7,700
Oregon	43	45	140	170	160	6,109	7,310	7,200
California	72	74	222	260	265	10,117	18,720	19,610
10 Western	496.7	531.9	149.9	172.5	156.3	77,817	85,698	83,132
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE 2/	1,937.7	1,993.9	120.8	132.9	131.9	264,397	257,614	262,907
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:								
New Hampshire	9.6	9.6	153	135	155	1,445	1,296	1,488
Vermont	15.7	16.0	136	120	135	2,280	1,884	2,160
Massachusetts	15.7	16.6	131	130	140	1,975	2,041	2,324
Rhode Island	3.9	4.0	166	160	175	543	624	700
Connecticut	16.5	17.0	154	140	155	2,357	2,310	2,635
5 New England	61.4	63.2	143.8	132.8	147.3	8,630	8,155	9,307
West Virginia	32	31	83	85	75	3,109	2,720	2,325
Ohio	118	118	96	107	105	12,308	12,626	12,390
Indiana	52	52	87	95	95	5,334	4,940	4,940
Illinois	39	37	76	98	95	3,709	3,822	3,515
Iowa	58	56	80	98	90	6,228	5,684	5,040
5 Central	299	294	87.1	99.6	96.0	30,638	29,792	28,210
New Mexico	7.0	6.0	73	80	68	386	560	408
Arizona	2.5	2.2	78	110	85	196	275	187
2 Southwestern	9.5	8.2	74.6	87.9	72.6	582	835	595
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	369.9	365.4	95.1	104.8	104.3	39,900	38,782	38,112
30 LATE STATES 2/	2,307.6	2,359.3	116.6	128.4	127.6	304,298	296,396	301,019
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:								
New Jersey	54	56	163	195	145	7,615	10,530	8,120
Delaware	4.0	4.0	87	92	80	467	368	320
Maryland	26	25	103	115	100	3,257	2,990	2,500
Virginia	79	79	121	131	90	12,352	10,349	7,110
Kentucky	45	46	76	103	88	3,818	4,635	4,048
Missouri	54	53	77	108	93	4,411	5,832	4,929
Kansas	29	29	83	111	85	3,365	3,219	2,465
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	291.0	292.0	106.8	130.3	101.0	35,284	37,923	29,492
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE 2/	2,598.6	2,651.3	115.6	128.7	124.7	339,582	334,319	330,511
ces								

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production			
and			Average:	Ind.:	Average:	Indicated		
STATE	1938	1939	1928-37:	1938:	1939:	1928-37:	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:								
North Carolina	79	87	100	110	100	8,028	8,690	8,700
South Carolina	24	28	116	116	111	2,476	2,784	3,108
Georgia	18	19	65	58	69	1,016	1,044	1,311
Florida	34	29	110	132	118	2,995	4,488	3,422
Tennessee	39	40	69	80	69	2,941	3,120	2,760
Alabama	42	44	81	103	105	2,663	4,326	4,620
Mississippi	19	19	72	72	72	1,005	1,368	1,368
Arkansas	40	37	74	85	80	2,960	3,400	2,960
Louisiana	43	42	62	64	54	2,426	2,752	2,268
Oklahoma	33	35	71	72	68	2,805	2,376	2,380
Texas	50	43	66	59	62	3,361	2,950	2,666
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES	421	423	81.0	88.6	84.1	32,676	37,298	35,563

TOTAL UNITED STATES 2/ 3,019.6 3,074.3 111.4 123.1 119.1 372,258 371,617 366,074

1/ Estimates for each State cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

2/ 1937 acreage and 1938 acreage and yield for North Dakota revised from December preliminary estimate.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels	
New Jersey	14	15	140	105	115	2,078	1,470	1,725
Indiana	3	3	104	115	115	426	345	345
Illinois	6	6	84	108	90	507	648	540
Iowa	3	3	87	100	100	238	300	300
Missouri	12	12	80	85	95	880	1,020	1,140
Kansas	3	3	93	125	110	440	375	330
Delaware	5	5	128	100	120	863	500	600
Maryland	8	8	140	130	170	1,156	1,040	1,360
Virginia	34	34	115	105	115	4,285	3,570	3,910
North Carolina	81	81	95	108	108	7,896	8,748	8,745
South Carolina	66	69	85	98	90	4,965	6,468	6,210
Georgia	123	123	73	75	78	8,102	9,225	9,594
Florida	20	20	70	70	71	1,498	1,400	1,420
Kentucky	24	23	83	95	95	1,719	2,280	2,185
Tennessee	53	51	90	103	95	5,122	5,459	4,845
Alabama	107	107	83	80	87	7,312	8,560	9,309
Mississippi	87	90	92	89	90	6,939	7,743	8,100
Arkansas	43	40	76	75	85	2,820	3,225	3,400
Louisiana	99	104	70	70	73	6,471	6,930	7,592
Oklahoma	21	22	67	70	80	1,226	1,470	1,760
Texas	58	56	73	75	75	4,630	4,350	4,200
California	13	12	103	117	110	1,116	1,521	1,320
UNITED STATES	883	887	85.2	86.8	89.0	70,690	76,647	78,933

ces.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

APPLES

: Condition July 1			: Production July 1			: Condition on July 1 in		
: Average:			: Average:			: Indicated: States Having Commercial		
State	: 1928-37:	1933	: 1939	: 1928-37:	1933	: 1939	:	: Production
	Percent			Thousand bushels			:	: Average:
							: State:	1928-37: 1933 : 1939
N.H.	56	52	57	18	19	14	Me.	64 67 70
Mass.	59	63	59	116	88	68	N.H.	64 55 56
R. I.	62	90	75	26	27	20	Vt.	66 64 84
Conn.	60	75	69	173	140	122	Mass.	63 56 68
N.Y.	58	52	84	1/1,435	1,134	1,742	R. I.	65 44 45
N.J.	58	75	73	1,300	1/1,172	1,343	Conn.	64 71 63
Pa.	49	53	71	1,678	1,342	2,652	N.Y.	54 51 73
Ohio	40	29	64	898	481	1,162	N.J.	61 64 68
Ind.	38	32	53	465	144	341	Pa.	52 47 66
Ill.	40	48	64	1,545	1,480	1,996	Ohio	43 29 66
Mich.	55	44	88	1,558	1,341	2,730	Ind.	46 41 66
Iowa	37	60	76	78	90	112	Ill.	46 38 60
Mo.	36	8	46	819	116	1,049	Mich.	57 42 75
Nebr.	32	59	62	36	72	79	Wis.	70 61 73
Kans.	30	13	38	127	43	122	Minn.	58 63 65
Del.	57	65	75	284	304	360	Iowa	55 65 60
Md.	52	63	68	382	352	378	Mo.	49 13 56
Va.	45	54	40	885	1,161	880	Nebr.	47 65 60
W. Va.	36	32	41	335	184	308	Kans.	43 33 60
N.C.	59	72	42	1,909	1/2,232	1,457	Del.	62 56 75
S.C.	57	75	66	1,140	1,515	1,462	Md.	50 51 56
Ga.	54	75	55	1/5,537	5,320	4,524	Va.	47 43 46
Fla.	57	76	35	62	68	30	W. Va.	46 41 50
Ky.	39	21	33	573	352	530	N.C.	49 43 47
Tenn.	46	23	46	1,342	610	1,426	Ga.	51 57 53
Ala.	50	64	64	1,304	1,705	1,815	Ky.	46 22 42
Miss.	53	71	71	770	1,061	1,079	Tenn.	48 16 47
Ark.	44	59	66	1,681	2,451	2,795	Ark.	51 21 46
La.	49	53	62	259	325	396	Okla.	41 29 40
Okla.	30	23	38	529	429	600	Mont.	66 74 79
Tex.	40	32	63	1,278	964	1,943	Idaho	72 74 66
Idaho	53	70	57	136	181	141	Colo.	56 61 52
Colo.	72	70	76	1,068	1,634	1,680	N. Mex.	49 31 53
N. Mex.	34	16	41	73	51	76	Ariz.	62 38 65
Ariz.	63	27	58	62	22	45	Utah	67 75 72
Utah	58	87	80	461	573	558	Wash.	73 79 72
Nev.	50	95	80	5	6	6	Oreg.	72 71 72
Wash.	61	83	69	1/1,083	1/1,428	1,243	Calif.	73 55 75
Oreg.	59	62	82	273	1/327	387		
Calif. All	77	73	88	1/22,456	1/20,501	24,002		
Clingstone	2/77	73	88	1/14,764	1/13,042	15,210		
Freestone	3/76	73	87	1/7,692	7,459	8,792		
U.S.	59	60	69	1/54,151	1/51,945	61,673	38	
							States	4/ 57 52 64

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ Mainly for drying.

4/ Average condition shown for the 38 States is not comparable with U. S. averages previously published.

mbp

P E A R S

State	Condition July 1			Production		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	58	60	57	12	13	10
N.H.	62	79	58	13	15	11
Vt.	56	55	58	8	7	7
Mass.	59	77	57	70	75	51
R.I.	66	60	75	10	11	10
Conn.	65	71	58	46	49	37
N.Y.	46	58	55	1,298	1/1,960	1,643
N.J.	54	64	60	82	57	56
Pa.	52	46	62	617	1/657	868
Ohio	46	38	61	1/606	634	895
Ind.	45	40	60	344	366	521
Ill.	43	31	57	1/559	413	694
Mich.	54	53	54	974	1,411	1,398
Iowa	45	57	71	97	104	148
Mo.	38	10	50	360	66	462
Nebr.	39	47	62	37	54	64
Kans.	36	16	51	157	56	174
Del.	50	51	56	17	7	8
Md.	49	53	47	94	82	74
Va.	36	38	21	320	334	168
W.Va.	28	21	32	61	35	63
N.C.	45	66	39	250	364	216
S.C.	53	76	63	99	129	110
Ga.	50	74	47	256	404	276
Fla.	59	72	43	1/90	156	91
Ky.	35	23	28	204	135	170
Tenn.	37	21	32	237	186	244
Ala.	47	65	50	277	383	324
Miss.	48	74	51	257	462	336
Ark.	44	43	56	151	156	204
La.	51	70	47	104	190	120
Okla.	30	23	37	117	80	104
Tex.	43	52	57	358	440	448
Idaho	64	77	62	61	67	55
Colo.	61	73	45	271	251	168
N.Mex.	45	34	52	42	27	46
Ariz.	61	48	85	12	6	11
Utah	62	82	65	82	127	101
Nev.	60	95	70	4	4	4
Wash.,All	71	82	69	1/4,501	1/6,500	6,010
Bartlett	---	---	68	1/3,319	1/4,340	3,850
Other	---	---	71	1/1,182	1/2,160	2,160
Oreg.,All	70	76	80	1/3,040	1/4,249	4,696
Bartlett	---	---	79	1,354	1/1,437	1,575
Other	---	---	81	1/1,687	1/2,812	3,121
Calif.,All	66	76	68	1/9,250	1/11,751	9,667
Bartlett	---	---	69	1/8,063	1/9,751	8,584
Other	---	---	64	1/1,188	1/2,000	1,083
U. S.	59	65	63	1/25,444	1/32,473	30,763

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
mbp

GRAPES							
State	Condition July 1			Production			Indicated
	Average			Average			
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Percent			Tons			
Me.	72	88	71	32	30		30
N.H.	76	71	84	89	70		120
Vt.	71	70	85	37	40		40
Mass.	79	72	72	621	540		670
R. I.	82	82	50	289	220		190
Conn.	80	77	75	2,018	1,960		2,460
N.Y.	73	66	78	1/77,590	55,600		79,700
N.J.	81	76	70	3,130	2,800		3,100
Pa.	72	52	80	23,020	15,700		23,800
Ohio	73	23	85	29,100	9,800		41,400
Ind.	74	38	84	4,180	2,200		4,900
Ill.	74	70	85	6,470	6,300		8,800
Mich.	74	24	82	1/62,990	16,900		59,600
Wis.	75	76	83	382	430		460
Minn.	70	73	82	256	270		300
Iowa	75	80	85	5,850	5,000		5,700
Mo.	75	53	85	9,750	6,200		13,100
Nebr.	65	61	67	2,420	3,100		3,400
Kans.	69	66	81	3,760	3,100		4,700
Del.	84	79	88	2,100	1,500		2,000
Md.	76	69	82	700	580		730
Va.	77	71	74	2,280	2,000		2,800
W. Va.	67	33	76	1,381	430		1,950
N.C.	78	76	77	1/6,044	6,600		8,000
S.C.	73	69	75	1,416	1,670		2,050
Ga.	72	74	74	1,344	1,660		1,930
Fla.	69	75	69	787	820		730
Ky.	73	72	81	1,724	2,390		3,180
Tenn.	74	51	77	1,839	1,590		2,620
Ala.	72	63	74	1,204	1,400		1,840
Miss.	69	69	71	285	250		310
Ark.	76	47	69	10,520	4,800		9,600
La.	64	49	60	54	50		50
Okla.	67	50	62	3,145	2,500		3,700
Tex.	66	49	70	2,360	2,000		2,900
Idaho	83	87	83	535	580		570
Colo.	69	74	71	492	650		600
N.Mex.	78	76	79	1,035	1,240		1,150
Ariz.	83	68	75	1,125	730		670
Utah	83	87	80	976	860		840
Nev.	82	100	75	95	100		90
Wash.	84	88	92	5,090	5,500		5,800
Oreg.	85	87	88	2,280	2,400		2,300
Calif. All	80	87	85	1/1,934,200	2,531,000		2,296,000
Wine varieties	81	87	83	1/ 465,900	641,000		569,000
Raisin varieties	80	87	87	1/1,122,800	1,443,000		1,337,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	209,660	290,000		---
Not dried	--	--	--	1/ 284,100	283,000		---
Table varieties	79	85	83	1/ 345,500	447,000		390,000
U. S.	79	83	85	1/ 2,214,995	2,703,560		2,604,880

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market condition.
2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes. ces

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CHERRIES							
Condition July 1				Production 1/			
State	Average			Average			Indicated
	1929-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939	
	Percent			Tons			
N.Y.	61	56	75	2/18,364	16,900		26,850
Sweet	58	51	64	3/ 2,141	1,440		1,920
Sour	61	56	76	3/17,197	15,460		24,930
Pa.	52	41	70	3/ 7,594	6,560		11,570
Ohio	52	33	80	3/ 4,814	3,630		8,960
Mich.	57	29	64	29,423	14,940		34,190
Sweet	---	---	57	3/ 2,214	2,240		2,510
Sour	---	---	67	3/29,341	12,700		31,680
Wis.	67	61	63	8,699	8,600		9,070
Mont.	69	88	83	473	430		360
Idaho	67	79	65	2,805	2/2,490		1,850
Colo.	47	63	43	3,196	5,280		3,260
Utah	61	89	54	2,938	4,440		2,700
Wash.	56	73	71	2/15,170	2/26,500		27,800
Oreg.	54	67	76	2/13,030	2/21,100		23,900
Calif.	4/59	4/72	4/82	2/19,380	2/30,000		33,600
12 States	58	56	72	2/124,646	2/140,870		184,110

- 1/ Production includes both sweet and sour cherries.
 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 3/ Short-time average.
 4/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES							
Crop and State	Condition July 1			Production			Indicated
	Average	1938	1939	Average	1938	1939	
	1929-37	1938	1939	1929-37	1938	1939	
	Percent			Tons			
				Fresh Basis			
PLUMS:							
Mich.	54	32	56	5,667	2,900		5,400
Calif.	69	64	77	1/61,333	63,000		68,000
PRUNES:							
Idaho	63	82	80	1/18,211	1/15,700		16,900
Wash., All	58	58	85	1/33,856	1/25,800		36,400
Eastern Wash.	69	74	80	1/13,078	1/14,800		14,100
Western Wash.	52	46	88	1/20,778	1/11,000		22,300
Oreg. All	55	48	88	1/116,022	1/92,300		158,500
Eastern Oreg.	66	77	73	1/12,800	1/13,600		13,100
Western Oreg.	54	44	90	1/103,222	1/78,700		145,400
Calif. 2/	62	81	62	196,111	3/224,000		187,000

- 1/ Includes some quantities unharvested and wasted.
 2/ To convert California dried prunes to fresh basis multiply by 2-1/2.
 3/ In addition to the 224,000 tons of dried prunes produced, an equivalent of 69,000 tons (dry basis) was not harvested because of market conditions, and 4,000 tons (dry basis) were lost in drying process.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1939

July 1, 1939

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Production ^{1/}			Condition July 1 ^{1/}		
	Average :			Average :		
	1927-36	1937	1938	1928-37	1938	1939
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
	Thousand boxes			Percent		
California, all	32,397	45,914	40,670	77	77	67
Valencias	17,526	29,234	23,870	79	76	70
Navels & Misc.	14,871	16,680	16,800	76	78	64
Florida, all	16,121	26,700	33,400	72	75	76
Early & Midseason	2/ 10,475	13,700	17,300	--	--	--
Valencias	2/ 6,300	10,700	12,700	--	--	--
Tangerines	2/ 2,275	2,300	3,400	64	68	52
Satsumas	--	--	--	55	60	57
Texas	540	1,440	2,815	2/ 64	86	69
Arizona	151	350	350	2/ 79	71	67
Alabama	81	76	96	--	75	75
Mississippi	37	67	85	--	89	58
Louisiana	251	238	385	2/ 86	87	73
7 States ^{3/}	49,577	74,785	77,801	75	77	71
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	12,194	14,600	22,500	65	74	53
Seedless	2/ 4,225	5,500	7,500	--	--	--
Other	2/ 9,650	9,100	15,000	--	--	--
California	1,422	1,943	1,824	2/ 78	80	70
Texas	2,410	11,800	15,670	2/ 58	78	65
Arizona	746	2,750	3,000	2/ 82	73	63
4 States ^{3/}	16,772	31,093	42,994	2/ 64	76	59

LEMONS:

California ^{3/}	7,487	9,360	10,686	75	80	66
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LIMES:

Florida	12	70	95	73	77	74
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^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States. Indicated production for the 1939-40 season will be issued in October. ^{2/} Short-time average. ^{3/} Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND FLORIDA

STATE and CROP	Condition July 1			Production		
	Average :			Average :		
	1928-37	1938	1939	1928-37	1938	1939
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>						
	Percent			Tons		
Apricots	62	45	81	1/ 231,900	166,000	325,000
Figs, dried)	78	80	75	20,260	31,500	--
" not dried)				8,200	11,000	--
Olives	61	68	44	1/ 21,920	41,000	--
Almonds	57	56	75	12,170	15,000	20,000
Walnuts	75	65	82	40,090	45,300	54,000
<u>OREGON:</u>						
Filberts	2/ 74	65	88	859	1,860	--
Walnuts	2/ 70	78	73	1,940	5,500	--
<u>FLORIDA:</u>						
Avocados	69	70	59	2/ 1,240	2,220	--

Pineapples	72	100	67	13,750	20,000	--
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^{1/} Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
^{2/} Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

STATE	July 1 :(Avg.) 1928-37 Pounds	July 1, 1937 Pounds	July 1, 1938 Pounds	July 1, 1939 Pounds
N. Eng.	17.50	18.29	17.81	18.32
N. Y.	21.3	22.0	21.7	21.4
N. J.	20.5	19.8	20.1	20.0
Pa.	19.5	19.9	19.8	19.5
N. ATL.	19.71	20.55	20.16	20.14
Ohio	18.6	19.0	19.4	18.9
Ind.	16.8	16.5	17.6	17.5
Ill.	16.6	17.1	18.2	18.3
Mich.	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.5
Wis.	21.4	22.3	22.2	22.5
E.N.CENT.	19.47	19.99	20.34	20.41
Minn.	19.3	20.5	21.2	20.3
Iowa.	17.2	17.3	18.3	17.9
Mo.	12.1	11.6	12.8	13.1
N.Dak.	17.5	18.2	19.2	19.7
S.Dak.	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.9
Nebr.	16.2	16.2	16.2	18.1
Kans.	15.1	13.9	15.7	15.7
W.N.CENT.	16.40	16.79	17.56	17.56
Md.	16.0	15.8	16.8	17.0
Va.	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.2
W.Va.	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.8
N.C.	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.8
S.C.	10.7	11.3	11.3	10.9
S. ATL.	12.28	12.99	13.38	12.80
Ky.	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.1
Tenn.	11.7	12.3	13.1	12.8
Miss.	8.6	8.6	8.5	9.0
Ark.	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.7
Okla.	12.2	11.9	13.5	14.1
Tex.	10.2	10.3	11.7	10.7
S.CENT.	10.74	10.77	11.22	11.54
Mont.	17.1	18.4	20.2	21.2
Idaho	21.1	22.8	21.5	21.9
Wyo.	16.2	17.1	16.4	17.8
Colo.	16.6	17.1	18.0	17.4
Wash.	21.1	22.5	22.4	22.2
Oreg.	19.4	20.3	20.4	20.3
Calif.	19.2	20.7	21.0	20.9
WEST	18.13	19.46	19.30	20.17
U.S.	16.33	16.76	17.19	17.27

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

JULY 1 POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

The number of layers per farm flock on July 1 was 4 percent greater than on the same date last year. For January 1 this year the gain over 1938 was almost 7 percent, and for subsequent months gains of around 4 or 5 percent over the same dates in 1938 have been indicated. The greatest gains for July 1 were the 11 percent reported for the West North Central States and 7 percent for the South Central. The East North Central region shows a gain of only 2 percent, the South Atlantic indicates no change from a year earlier, while the North Atlantic and Far Western report 5 percent loss in numbers per farm flock. Compared with the 10-year (1928-37) average number of layers for July 1, the West North Central region is still short 7 percent even after the present gain of 11 percent over 1938. Other regions showing reductions from 10-year average numbers are the North Atlantic, by 6 percent, the Far Western by 7 percent, and the East North Central and South Atlantic by 4 percent. The South Central is the only major region showing a gain in number of layers over the 10-year average, and there by only 1 percent.

The average number of young chickens reported in farm flocks on July 1 was 136, which is 2.6 percent greater than the number on hand a year earlier, and 1 percent above the 10-year July 1 average. Increases are shown over last year in all major regions except the North Atlantic where a decrease of 12 percent is reported. Gains in other areas range from 15 percent in the Far Western to 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central and South Central areas.

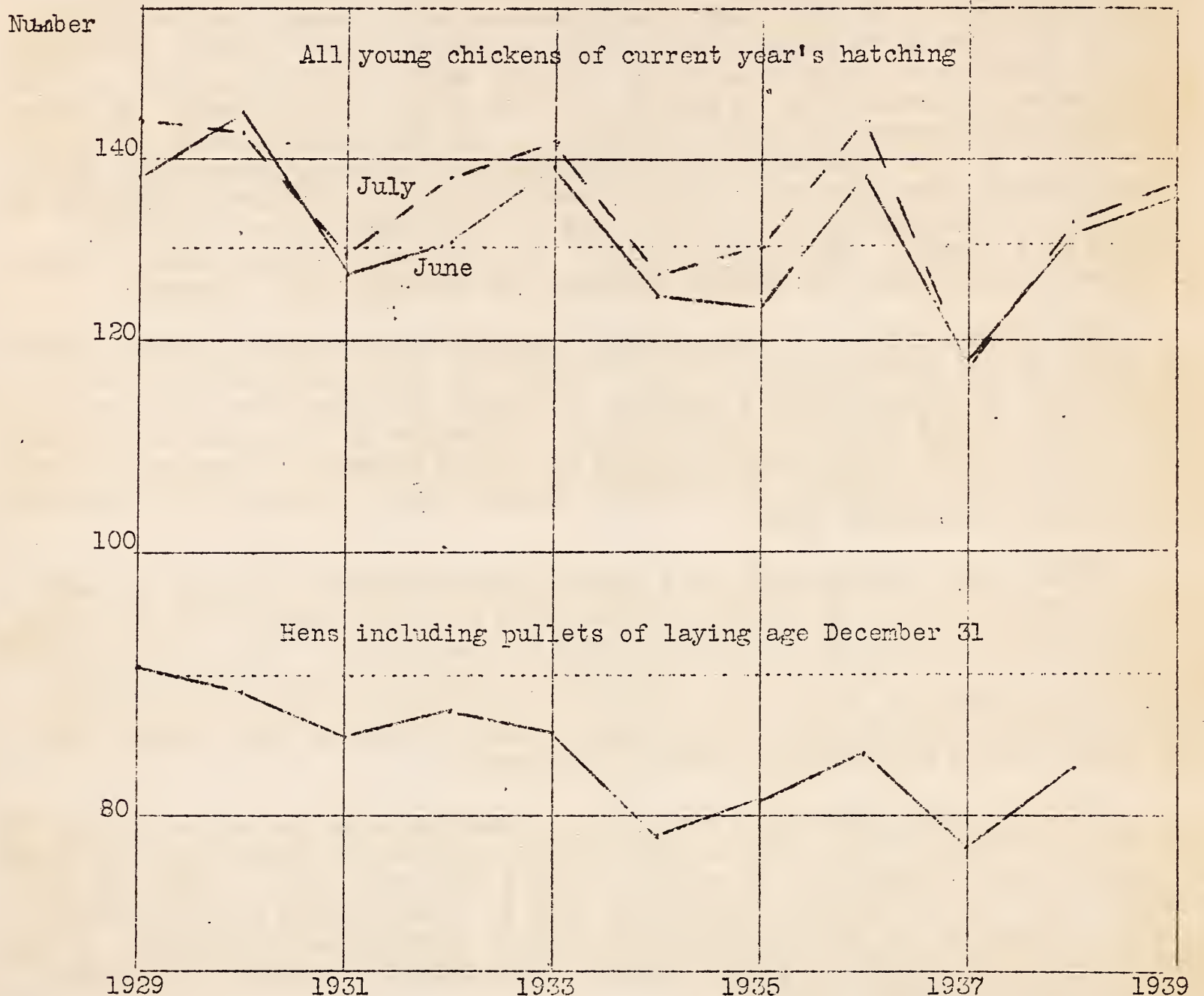
Taking into consideration the 4 percent greater number of layers on hand, the 2.6 percent increase in number of young birds from which pullets may be saved, and the present relation of the price of eggs to the price of feed, a small increase in numbers of hens and pullets for next season's laying flock appears probable. Whether the prospective gain will go above or fall below a present indication of about 2 percent increase will largely depend upon the trend of egg, chicken, and feed prices during the remaining months of the year.

About 1 percent fewer eggs were laid per hundred birds on July 1 than on the same date in 1938, but more than on that date in any other previous year. Although all regions show a lower rate of laying on July 1 this year than in 1938, all show a higher rate than the 10-year average for July 1. The increase over the average is most striking in the West North Central States, which gained 12 percent. In the East North Central and South Central regions the gain was 7 percent, and in the North and South Atlantic 5 percent.

The indicated total production of eggs is 2 percent greater than last year's July 1 total, the slightly lower production per hen being more than offset by the larger number of layers. Regional increases over last year, in total production of eggs on July 1, amount to 9 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States. But both the North Atlantic and the Far Western commercial regions report their July 1 production 7 percent below that of a year earlier. Compared with 10-year average July 1 production, the South Central region gained 7 percent and both of the North Central regions 3 percent, but the North Atlantic lost 1 percent and the Far Western 7 percent.

Responses to a July 1 inquiry to crop reporters concerning the number of turkey poults on hand tend to support the earlier (February 1) reported intention of producers to greatly increase production of turkeys this year.

Number of Young Chickens in June and July Compared
with the Number of Layers at End of Year
(Average per farm flock)



Crop reporters were requested to report the number of turkey poults in their own flocks on July 1 this year. This being the first inquiry on holdings of poults, there are no comparable figures for past years. Some indication of the change in numbers may be gained, however, from comparisons with the results of an inquiry on number of turkeys on hand in September 1938. Although the two sets of data are not strictly comparable, their analysis reflects rather clearly a substantial increase in turkey numbers, in the neighborhood of 30 percent. The heaviest percentage increases are indicated for the North Central and South Atlantic regions although the South Central and Western regions also show large prospective increases, and the North Atlantic some increase. The comparisons between the present July reports and the September 1938 survey cannot be used to obtain positive indications. The July figures include some poults that will die before September and the September figures included some breeding birds which would not be included in the July reports. Furthermore, the comparison relates mainly to ordinary small

(Continued on Page 52) ces

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER
FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH
1/

	: Layers per flock 2/			: Eggs per 100 layers			: Eggs per flock		
Geographic Division	: Jan. 1	: June 1	: July 1	: June 1	: July 1	: gate	: June 1	: July 1	: gate
	: Jan.-July					: Jan.-July			: Jan.-July
NORTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	96.9	82.4	77.5	54.6	47.9	314	45.0	37.3	274
1938	96.7	81.7	77.0	56.1	51.1	346	45.6	39.6	303
1939	98.4	80.5	73.0	4/55.7	50.1	343	42.5	36.8	295
NORTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	115.7	96.9	89.8	51.1	42.9	275	49.6	38.7	287
1938	102.4	85.9	79.2	54.3	47.3	309	46.9	37.7	288
1939	110.4	91.8	84.7	53.8	47.0	306	49.5	40.0	306
SOUTH ATL.									
1928-37 (Av.)	60.1	49.2	47.7	45.8	40.4	279	22.2	19.2	148
1938	55.8	46.3	46.0	48.7	42.5	307	22.2	19.2	155
1939	59.9	4/48.1	45.9	49.0	42.4	306	4/23.2	19.1	158
SOUTH CENT.									
1928-37 (Av.)	66.8	52.5	50.4	45.0	38.0	270	23.6	19.2	157
1938	59.3	49.1	47.6	48.3	42.0	300	23.5	19.9	162
1939	63.6	4/52.9	50.8	47.8	40.7	294	4/25.3	20.6	169
WESTERN									
1928-37 (Av.)	74.0	64.1	60.8	54.3	48.6	316	35.0	29.7	211
1938	71.1	62.1	59.6	54.7	49.9	327	34.2	29.8	214
1939	72.6	60.3	56.7	53.6	48.4	329	32.6	27.7	212
UNITED STATES									
1928-37 (Av.)	86.0	70.9	66.8	50.1	42.8	282	35.1	28.3	215
1938	77.6	65.0	61.6	52.9	46.5	312	34.0	28.2	220
1939	82.8	4/68.5	64.1	4/52.4	45.9	310	4/35.3	28.9	228

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South. Flocks of more than 400 layers not included in these averages.
2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
3/ July 1939 figures are preliminary.
4/ Revised.
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PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS;
AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	128.9	130.7	131.1	135.0	137.6	136.2	140.9	142.4	140.2	129.2	121.9	122.4
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3	110.3	108.6	105.9	105.4	95.1	94.6	88.4	88.0	92.0
1939	98.2	97.8	96.6	100.8	106.7	105.0						

Prices received for one dozen eggs

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	25.9	21.6	18.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.6	23.9	27.0	31.1	30.3
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2	15.9	17.6	18.2	19.9	21.0	24.9	27.1	29.0	27.9
1939	18.8	16.7	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.9						

Prices received for one pound of chicken

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.9	14.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.7	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
1939	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	13.4						

Prices received for one pound of turkey

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	19.3									17.9	18.9	18.5
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.6	15.7	15.0	16.0	16.5	17.1	18.4
1939	18.3	17.5	17.6	16.9	15.6	14.7						

*Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED
TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	5.04	6.15	7.16	7.60	7.83	7.86	7.56	6.92	5.82	4.72	3.88	4.08
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87	6.94	6.17	5.82	5.30	4.53	3.80	3.26	3.03	3.30
1939	5.22	5.86	6.04	6.50	7.02	7.05						

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1928-37 (Av.)	8.65	8.53	8.33	8.28	8.52	8.56	9.05	9.24	8.88	8.48	8.39	8.72
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00	6.81	6.75	6.75	7.03	6.70	6.62	6.50	6.47	6.76
1939	7.01	6.89	6.76	7.00	7.68	7.84						

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Average Number of Chicks and Young Chickens of Current Year's Hatch-
ings on hand in Flocks Belonging to Crop Reporters

Year	: United States	: North Atlantic	: East North Central	: West North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western
April 1							
1928-37(Av.)	33.2	30.0	31.0	32.6	36.9	39.1	26.4
1934	26.1	23.6	25.3	28.4	25.5	25.9	27.2
1935	30.1	32.7	31.0	27.1	32.7	31.9	25.7
1936	29.3	31.1 4	25.7	24.3	28.9	33.8	31.5
1937	32.6	39.4	34.2	22.7	41.9	34.5	26.5
1938	41.7	48.9	36.9	31.1	50.8	49.6	33.6
1939	43.4	50.5	41.0	33.6	53.4	48.2	35.9
May 1							
1928-37(Av.)	87.4	79.4	102.4	110.0	76.3	85.2	62.5
1934	76.6	72.9	85.4	103.0	59.3	69.2	64.1
1935	84.2	83.5	103.7	100.6	77.8	76.6	61.0
1936	88.4	93.7	101.7	101.2	72.4	86.5	71.3
1937	82.4	88.6	108.3	88.7	75.1	76.1	58.2
1938	94.5	96.9	108.9	110.0	91.8	91.5	64.2
1939	99.6	104.5	113.3	115.7	92.1	92.6	78.4
June 1							
1928-37(Av.)	131.5	123.2	168.1	186.8	103.4	110.4	87.3
1934	124.4	113.2	160.3	183.7	94.7	99.3	86.3
1935	123.6	131.3	168.1	164.6	97.6	97.0	83.7
1936	138.0	141.6	180.2	187.0	110.0	112.6	93.1
1937	117.8	127.5	155.2	146.5	103.7	96.2	80.0
1938	131.7	142.7	166.7	174.9	111.9	106.9	87.5
1939	135.2	130.8	165.3	191.3	107.9	113.1	95.2
July 1							
1928-37(Av.)	134.9	127.5	177.9	201.1	104.3	103.6	88.4
1934	127.0	121.6	166.5	191.9	99.9	93.3	84.6
1935	130.3	139.7	179.5	182.3	99.3	91.9	93.2
1936	144.4	136.8	196.2	207.0	116.4	108.5	97.8
1937	117.4	126.9	159.9	154.6	93.9	89.6	82.7
1938	132.6	145.9	171.9	190.1	103.6	101.3	83.3
1939	136.0	128.2	175.9	200.5	106.8	103.5	95.6
Hens and Pullets End of Year							
1928-37(Av.)	84.5	96.9	108.8	118.8	58.9	65.0	73.2
1934	78.3	96.2	102.4	108.0	55.3	58.6	69.9
1935	80.6	96.1	110.3	111.7	56.5	57.4	70.6
1936	84.2	104.1	111.9	110.9	61.4	64.7	72.2
1937	77.6	96.7	104.7	100.5	55.8	59.3	71.1
1938	82.8	98.4	107.3	113.1	59.9	63.6	72.6

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farm flocks averaging from 1 or 2 dozen birds in most of the South to several dozen elsewhere. The returns do not include a proper representation of the large commercial flocks, in which numbers might change at a different rate and even in a different direction. For the country at large, the comparison can be used to develop a conservative indication of the increase in turkeys this year in ordinary farm flocks. For many years the number of such small farm flocks has been decreasing. This decrease appears, from the present returns, to have continued in most sections, but the average numbers of turkeys in such flocks is increasing. In the West North Central States, however, there seems to have been a very pronounced increase in both the number and size of such flocks.

The United States average farm price of eggs on June 15 was 14.9 cents per dozen, which is 18 percent below the June 15, 1938, price. Farm chicken prices on June 15 averaged 13.4 cents per pound or 15 percent lower than a year earlier. But the farm price of feed for poultry, at \$1.05 per hundred pounds, was only 1 percent lower than on June 15 last year. Compared with 10-year average June 15 prices, the relationship was more favorable; while egg prices were 14 percent lower, and chicken prices 17 percent lower than average, feed prices were 23 percent lower. Egg and chicken prices on June 15 this year were the lowest for that date since 1934, and feed prices the lowest since 1933. At this year's prices, it required 7.05 dozen eggs, or 7.84 pounds of chicken, to buy 100 pounds of feed, compared with 5.82 dozen eggs or 6.75 pounds of chicken a year earlier. The 10-year average June 15 cost was 7.86 dozen eggs or 8.56 pounds of chickens.